St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXXIII. ST. LOUIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885. NO. 221.

BUSINESS

BOOMS!

As It Ought!

—AT—

D. Crawford

& CO.'S

GREAT STORE

Prints, Ginghams and Cheviots

Nothing on this Green Footstool

To Touch these Prices!

175 pieces of 8½c Calico for 2½c.
1,275 pieces of Leubries' 8½c Calico 5c, or 20 yards for $1.
1,350 pieces of Leubries' 8½c Merrimack and Cocheco Shirtings, all at 5c this week.
4,124 pieces of Leubries' 10c Oil Calico in Plaids and Figures; our prices for this week only 5c, or 25 yards for $1 25.
178 pieces of Robe Calico, cut down to 5c; regular price 10c.
1,196 pieces of Leubries' 12½c Dress Ginghams for 5c per yard.
1,575 pieces of Leubries' 15c Dress Ginghams for 10c.
275 pieces of Greylock Toile-du-Nord Cantons, Renfrews and Westbrooks Dress Ginghams, new work, all at 10c a yard, just half price.
469 pieces of Leubries' 8½c Domestic Ginghams; price for this week 5c, or 20 yards for $1.
1,300 pieces of Leubries' 12c r-d and white Plaid Domestic Ginghams, 12 yards for $1, or 8½c per yard.
475 pieces of Leubries' 12½c Aprons, Checks; now for 8½c.
435 pieces of Leubries' 15c Cheviots for 7½c.
295 pieces of Leubries' 17½c Cheviots for 10c.
186 pieces of Leubries' 25c Cheviots for 15c.

EMBROIDERIES.

A New Lay Out!!

Fearfully Low Prices

NOTE.

2,000 yards Hamburg Edgings at 5c; Leubries' price 10c.
2,800 yards Hamburg Edgings at 7½c; New York Syndicate 12½c.
3,000 yards Hamburg Edgings at 10c; Leubries' price 16 2-3c.
2,750 yards Hamburg Edgings at 15c; Leubries' price 22½c.
1,475 yards Hamburg Edgings at 20c; New York Syndicate price 30c.
2,225 yards Hamburg Edgings at 25c; Leubries' price 35c.
1,700 yards Hamburg Edgings at 50c; Leubries' price 65c.
1,475 yards Hamburg Edgings at 75c; New York Syndicate price $1.
85 pcs Swiss Edgings at 15c; Leubries' price 22c.
75 pcs Swiss Edgings at 25c; Leubries' price 35c.
72 pcs Swiss Edgings at 35c; New York Syndicate price 50c.
65 pcs Swiss Edgings at 50c; Leubries' price 65c.
50 pcs Swiss Edgings at 75c; Leubries' price $1.
A full line of the King's Trimmings at all prices from 8c per yard to 85c per yard.

A NEW LAY OUT OF

LEUBRIES' BUTTONS.

THE CHEAPEST YET.

NOTE THE PRICES IN THE BUTTON DEPARTMENT.

White Pearl Dress Buttons, 1-2 Fine.

18 line, 5c a doz; Leubries' price 5c.
20 line, 4c a doz; Leubries' price 6½.
22 line, 5c a doz; Leubries' price 7½c.
24 line, 5c a doz; Leubries' price 8½.
26 line, 6½c a doz; Leubries' price 10c.
28 line, 7½c a doz; Leubries' price 12½c.

White Pearl Dress Buttons, Fine.

18 line, 5c a doz; Leubries' price 8c.
20 line, 6½c a doz; Leubries' price 9c.
22 line, 7½c a doz; Leubries' price 10c.
24 line, 8½c a doz; Leubries' price 12c.
26 line, 10c a doz; Leubries' price 14c.
28 line, 12½c a doz; Leubries' price 16c.

White Pearl Dress Buttons, Superfine.

18 line, 10c a doz; Leubries' price 13c.
20 line, 12½c a doz; Leubries' price 16c.
22 line, 15c a doz; Leubries' price 19c.
24 line, 17½c a doz; Leubries' price 21c.
26 line, 20c a doz; Leubries' price 26c.
28 line, 22½c a doz; Leubries' price 29c.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

200 doz Turkey Red Marking Cotton, 5c a doz; New York Syndicate price 7c.
800 yards Cotton Elastic, 2½c a yard; Leubries' price 5c.
Silk Elastic (in all colors) 20c and 25c a yard; Leubries' price 35c and 38c.
100 doz Cotton Corset Laces, 5c a doz; New York Syndicate price 12c.
500 doz Basting Spool Cotton, 1c a spool; New York Syndicate prices 2c for 5c.
600 papers Best English Pins, 5c a paper; New York Syndicate price 8c.
200 papers Safety Pins, 2½c a paper; Leubries' price 5c.

FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

800 Tooth Brushes, 10c each; Leubries' price 12c.
250 doz Horn Dressing Combs, 5c each; New York Syndicate price 8c.
150 Satchel Straps, 5c each; Leubries' price 12c.
Ladies' Leather Hand Satchels, 35c each; New York Syndicate price 75c.
Ladies' Leather and Plush Hand Satchels 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 85 and $2 00; Leubries' prices 90c, $1 00, $1 10, $1 35, $1 40, $1 62, $1 82, $2 05, $2 30 and $2 60.

Sales Only

500

Per Cent Ahead of

LAST YEAR!

—AT—

D. Crawford

& CO.'S,

Which Tells the Story.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS!!

AWAY DOWN!!

THE TIME TO BUY IS NOW!!

NOTE THE PRICES:

125 Fancy Decorated Flower Pots, 19c each; reduced from 25c.
110 Fancy Ink Bottles on Brass Stand, 25c; cut from 75c.
90 Large Clothes Bars, 85c each; worth $1 25.
150 Fancy Shell Boxes, 25c each; reduced from 60c.
140 Fancy Nickle-plated Call Bells, 25c; down from 65c.
145 Fancy Colored Finger Bowls, 15c each; reduced from 35c.
250 Large Fancy Picture Frames, two for 5c, worth 10c each.
275 Fancy Scrap Books, two for 3c; down from 5c and 10c each.
5 gross Large Counter Brushes, 12½c each; reduced from 25c.
6 gross Large Scrub Brushes, 9c each; worth 15c.
185 Large Fancy Glass Pitchers, 25c each; reduced from 40c.
6 barrels Fancy Pickle Jars and Covers, 9c each; worth 15c.
150 Large Dress Platters, 25c each; down from 50c.

Millinery Department!

Leubries' Millinery For an Old Song.

The Cheapest Millinery Ever Sold!

Ladies, This will be Your Last Grand Chance!!

NOTE THE PRICES.

300 Gray and Tan Felt Hats, 15c each; New York Syndicate price, 50c each.
200 Light Felt Hats, Oriental shape, 50c each; Leubries' price, 99c each.
25 dozen of Black straw Dudley Hats, 85c each; Leubries' price, $1 69 each.
25 dozen Black straw Hats, 75c each; Leubries' price $1 29 each.
100 Long Pink Plumes, $1 00 each; Leubries' price, $3 99 each.
150 Long Blue Plumes, $1 00 each; Leubries' price, $3 29 each.
200 Bunches of Gray Tips, 50c a bunch; New York Syndicate price, $1 85 a bunch.
300 Bunches of Tan Tips, 50c a bunch; Leubries' price $1 59 a bunch.
800 Bunches of Green Tips, 50c a bunch; Leubries' price $1 49 a bunch.
500 Bunches of Scarlet Tips, 25c ab unch; New York Syndicate price, 89c a bunch.
500 Bunches of Black Tips, 25c a bunch; Leubries' price, $1 a bunch.
200 Long Black Plumes, 50c each; Leubries' price, $1 25 each.
500 Bunches of Flowers, 25c a bunch; Leubries' price 59c a bunch.
50 Black Crape Bonnets, $3 75, $4 75 each: Leubries' price, $6 50, $8 50 each.
2 Cases of School Hats, 35c each; Leubries' price, 69c each.

LEUBRIES'

BLACK GOODS!!

THE CHEAPEST YET!

An Immense Stock!

NOTE.

50 pieces Black Brocade Brilliantine, 10c; Leubrie's price 25c.
40 pieces English Crape 10c; Leubries' price, 25c.
55 pieces 40-inch Black Cashmere, extra fine, 25c; Leubries' price, 50c.
30 pieces Brocaded Bunting, 15c; Leubries' price, 25c.
50 pieces Nun's Veiling, 20c; Leubries' price, 30c.
50 pieces Drap Epingle, 25c; Leubries' price, $1 25.
25 pieces Taffetta Velouts, $1 00; Leubries' price, $1 50.
20 pieces Drap De Royal, $1 00; Leubries' price, $1 40.
20 pieces Pecnelle Cloth, 25c; Leubries' price, $1 25.
15 pieces 45-inch Venetian Crape, 35c; Leubries' price, $1 25.
30 pieces 42-inch Bison Cloth, 75c; Leubries' price, $1 35c.
40 pieces Armenia Suiting, $1 00; Leubries' price, $1 65.
18 pieces Tonkin Suiting, 90c; Leubries' price, $1 50.
45 pieces 44-inch, all-wool, Lace Grenadine, 50c; Leubries' price, 85c.

LEUBRIECATORS!

That Oil Up and Loosen the Tightest Tied-Up Purse Strings!!

NO USE TALKING!

THE SIMPLE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES!

The Only Store These Days from New York to San Francisco Doing a Business Worth Talking of is

D. CRAWFORD & CO.'S

Every "Drummer" now making his Spring Whirl says so! Every Insurance Agent says so! Every Newspaper Man Says so! Every Lady in the City says so! And wonders how the other stores in the city make a living, as everybody really buys her Goods at this

POPULAR STORE!!

In addition to the LEUBRIES' and the NEW YORK SYNDICATE'S Great Bankrupt Stocks D. CRAWFORD & CO. have recently purchased at least 150,000 DOLLARS' WORTH of

ODD JOB LOTS

In Seasonable Goods that readily hold their own alongside of the above

STILL IMMENSE and POPULAR STOCKS!!

Read the Specialties for Thursday and Help to Swell the Throng!

LEUBRIES' SILKS!

NEW LOTS, THE BEST YET!

Find 20 Salesmen Employed in Silks.

The Largest Silk Department in America.

37½c.

Black gros grain Silks at D. C. & Co.'s make the eyo sparkle with delight. 20 yards of this beautiful Silk for $7 50.

Scale of price list for Thursday Morning:

20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$ 7 50
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$11 00
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$11 50
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$12 00
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$13 00
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$14 00
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$15 00
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$16 00
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$16 50
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$18 00
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$18 00
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$20 00
18 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$20 00
18 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$22 50
18 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$24 30
18 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$25 50
18 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$27 00
18 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$28 50
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$30 00
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$32 00
40 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$36 00
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$37 00
20 yards black gros grain Silk for.....$38 00
The above price list represents 50 per cent below Leubries' marked prices.

2,300 yards colored gros grain Silk from 6½ to 97½—all colors—30 per cent under Leubries' prices. Ladies take a look at D. C. & Co.'s 97½ colored gros grain Silk and you will look no further.

27 pieces 21-inch rich and beautiful colored gros grain Silk at $1 for Leubries' price $1 45. This is D. C. & Co.'s matchless Silk for One Dollar and Fifteen Cents; colors run two shades garnet, two shades brown, two shades new tan, no fashionable fooling; geran, myrtle; two shades navy royal blue, sapphire, wine, etc., etc.

D. C. & Co.'s matchless 24-inch colored Radzimir at $1 10. all pure silk; Leubries' price $1 85; is the best ever produced for the money.

57 pieces 18-inch Colored Brocaded Satins at 37½c and 39c; good assortment of colors.

17 pieces 18-inch Colored Brocade Satins in evening shades and rich designs at 49c, suitable for masquerade and evening parties.

Rich Plain Colored Satins to match the above line, from 29c to 75c per yard.

At 67½ cents D. C. & Co. are showing the best 22-inch beautiful two-toned brocade silks ever sold in America for the money. Ladies who are already the happy possessors of this silk know what it is—Leubries asked $1 85 for it a few months ago.

Attention must be called to D. C. & Co.'s Rich Lyons, small figured 24-inch Black Brocade Silks at $1 10; Leubries' price $1 85; only 15 pieces left.

GLOVES

For the Million.

The Real Headquarters.

The Spot for Gloves.

40 doz Ladies' 4-button colored Kid Gloves, 75c; Leubries' price, $1 25.
30 doz Ladies' 4-button colored Kid Gloves, 90c; Leubries' price, $1 50.
35 doz Ladies' 6-button colored Kid Gloves, $1 15; New York Syndicate price, $1 75.
20 doz Ladies' 4-button colored Kid Gloves, $1 25; Leubries' price, $2.
35 doz Ladies' 4-button colored Kid Gloves, $1 50; Leubries' price, $2 25.
30 doz Ladies' 4-button colored Kid Gloves, $1 75; New York Syndicate price, $2 50.
20 doz Ladies' 4-button length Jersey Gloves, 15c; Leubries' price, 25c.
45 doz Ladies' 6-button length Jersey Gloves, 20c; Leubries' price, 40c.
70 doz Ladies' 6-button length Jersey Gloves, 25c; New York Syndicate price, 50c.
60 doz Ladies' 4-button length Jersey Gloves, 35c; Leubries' price, 65c.
50 doz Gents' black Kid Gloves, 75c; Leubries' price, $1 25.
55 doz Gen s' colored Kid Gloves, $1; New York Syndicate price, $1 50.
30 doz Gents' colored Dog Skin Gloves, $1; Leubries' price, $1 50.

THIS HOUSE

IS STILL

IN THE POSITION

TO MAKE THE

PROUD BOAST

THAT THEY DO

MORE BUSINESS

Than do all the Retail Dry Goods Stores in the City Put Together.

D. CRAWFORD & CO.,

FIFTH STREET AND FRANKLIN AV.

THE ONLY STORE

AT WHICH TO BUY

Dry Goods

AND GET

Your Money Back

—IS—

D. Crawford

& CO.'S.

DOMESTICS

FROM LEUBRIES'!!

No wonder this is the Crowded Store

No Wonder Every Sensible Lady May Be Seen at This Great Counter.

No Wonder Tons of Cottons are Rolled Out in a Day at this House!!

No Wonder It Requires 30 Salesmen to Work this Stock.

When You Read the Prices

NOTE:

90 pcs Double-faced New Shades Cotton Plushes 12½c, Leubries' price 25c.
5 Cases 10-4 Androscoggin Unbleached Sheeting 20c, Leubries' price 25c.
10 Cases 9-4 Fine Cudnessed Bleached Sheeting 18½c, Leubries' price 25c.
5 Cases Heavy Apron and Dress Plaids 6½c; Leubries' price 10c.
5 Cases 5-4 Heavy Bleached Pillow Cotton 10c; Leubries' price, 14c.
2 Cases 45-inch Fine Bleached Pillow Cotton 8½c; Leubries' price 12½c.
5 Bales 4-4 Heavy Unbleached Muslin, 5c; Leubries' price 7½c.
10 Bales 4-4 extra Fine Unbleached Muslin, 6½c; Leubries' price 8½c.
5 Cases 4-4 Fine Bleached Muslin, 5c; Leubries' price 7½c.
6 Cases 4-4 Soft-finished Bleached Muslin, 6½c; Leubries' price 8½c.
10 Cases 4-4 Heavy Bleached Shirting Muslin, 7½c; Leubries' price, 9c.
Car-loads Fine Snow Flake Cotton Batting 12½c; Leubries' price 20c.

LACES

From LEUBRIES' at

LOWER PRICES THAN EVER

Twenty-Three Salesmen and Women in this Stock

The Largest Lace Stock in America!

NOTE:

173 pcs Egyptian Laces in white and Ficille, from 3 to 9 inches wide, at 12½c, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 40c a yard; Leubries' prices 22½c, 30, 45, 60 and 75c a yard.
42 pcs Egyptian and Oriental Flouncing, from 12 to 27 inches wide, at 60c, 75c, $1 and $1 25 a yard; Leubries' prices $1, $1 35, $1 50 and $2 25 a yard.
23 pcs Egyptian Lace Flouncing, from 36 to 51 inches wide, beautiful patterns, at $1 50, $2, $2 25 and $3 25 a yard; Leubries' prices $2, $2 50, $3 and $4 25 a yard.
180 pcs Black and Cream Spanish Laces, from 2 to 5 inches wide (all silk), at 10, 12½c, 15, 17½ and 25c a yard; Leubries' prices 17½, 20, 22½, 25 and 35c a yard.
153 pcs Torchon Laces at 5, 6½, 7½, 8½ and 10c a yard; Leubries' prices 7½, 9½, 10, 12½ and 15c a yard.
182 pcs Imported Valenciennes Laces at 2½, 5, 7½, 10 and 12½c a yard; Leubries' prices 3½, 10, 15, 17½ and 25c a yard.
192 pcs Black French Laces (all silk), 3 inches wide, 10 and 15c a yard; Leubries' prices 25 and 30c a yard.
39 pcs Black Spanish Net, 27 inches wide, at 25c a yard; Leubries' price 35c a yard.
189 pcs Swiss Trimming in great varieties at 5½, 8, 9½, 7½ and 10c a yard; Leubries' prices 7½, 10, 12½, 15 and 17½c a yard.
19 doz Black Beaded Fronts at 75c each; Leubries' price $1 25 each.
13 doz Black Beaded Crowns at 15c each; Leubries' price 25c each.

COLLARS.

113 doz Lace Edged Collars at 8c each; Leubries' price 15c each.
73 doz Irish Point Collars at 10c each; Leubries' price 20c each.
117 doz Fancy Embroidered Collars at 25c each; Leubries' price 50c each.
17 boxes Black and White Crepe Lisse Ruching at 10c a yard; Leubries' price 25c a yard.
28 boxes Fancy Crepe Lisse Ruching at 25c a yard; Leubries' price 60c a yard.
Remnants of Ruching slim at given away.

TOILETS.

73 doz Real Antique Toilet Sets at 19c each; Leubries' price five each.
51 pcs Nottingham Tidies 12x16, at 8c each; Leubries' prices 12½c each.
59 doz Nottingham Tidies at 10c each; Leubries' price 25c each.
43 doz Pillow Shams at 25c each; Leubries' price 45c each.

Umbrellas by the Million!!

NOTE.

324 28-inch Gingham Umbrellas at 50c; Leubries' price 85c.
720 30-inch Gingham Umbrellas at 65c; Leubries' price $1 00.
596 36-inch Gingham Umbrellas at 75c; Leubries' price $1 00.
387 36-inch Gingham Umbrellas at $1 00; Leubries' price $1 50.
400 26-inch Alpaca Umbrellas at 85c; New York Syndicate's price $1 35.
540 26-inch Alpaca Umbrellas at $1 00; New York Syndicate's price $1 50.
672 30-inch Alpaca Umbrellas at $1 25; New York Syndicate's price $1 75.
360 26-inch Silk Umbrellas at $2 50; Leubries' price $3 50.
440 28 inch Silk Umbrellas at $3 00; Leubries' price $4 25.
380 28-inch Silk Umbrellas at $3 50; Leubries' price $4 50.

TONS OF

DRY GOODS

—ARE—

Being Daily Sold

—AT—

D. Crawford

& CO.'S

Great Booming Sale

LEUBRIES'

Lace Curtains!

82 pair Lace Curtains, small size, at 35c; Leubries sold for 50c.
26 pair Lace Curtains only 3 c; Leubries' price, $1 25.
60 pair Lace Curtains, 3 yards long, tape edge, for $1 35; New York Syndicate price, $2.
110 pair Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, tape edge, only $1 75; Leubries' sold for $2 50.
47 pair Lace Curtains at $2 25, 3½ yards long, tape edge; Leubries' price, $3 75.
54 pair Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, tape edge, at $2 50; New York Syndicate price, $4 75.
28 pair Lace Curtains, 4½ yards long, tape edge, for $3 00; Leubries' price, $4 50.
30 pair Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, tape edge, at $3 75; cheap with Leubries' for $5 25.
23 pair Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, rich design, at $4 25; New York Syndicate price, $6 50.
19 pair Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, superb patterns, only $5; sold by Leubries' at $8 25.
14 pair Lace Curtains, 4 yards long, unique in design and finish, price only $6; Leubries sold for $9 50.

CURTAIN NETS.

Curtain Nets, only a few left, at 10c, 12½, 15c, 20c and 25c a yard.

LACE BED SETS.

Lace Bed Sets at $1 50, $2 00, $2 75, $3 50 and $4 75 a set, just about half Leubries' prices.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

15 All-wool Shawls only $1 65; Leubries' price, $2 50.
20 All-wool Beaver Shawls at $2 25; New York Syndicate sold for $3 50.
14 All-wool Beaver Shawls at $3 50; Leubries' price, $4 85.
11 All-wool Beaver Shawls at $4 50; Leubries' sold for $6 25.

Black and Colored Cashmere Shawls.

14 All-wool Cashmere Shawls, in cream and blue, at $1 65; New York Syndicate sold for $2 75.
26 All-wool Cashmere Shawls, in all shades, for $2 25; Leubries' price, $3 75.
28 All-wool Cashmere Shawls, in every shade, only $2 75; Leubries' price, $4 25.
Black Cashmere Shawls, single, at $1 50, $2 00, $2 75 and $3 75; 40 per cent off Leubries' prices.
Black Cashmere Shawls, double, at $4 50, $5 50, $6 50, $7 50 and $8 50; just 60c on the dollar.
11 Persian Shawls, fine in texture and new in design, for $5 75; Leubries' price, $11 50.
8 Persian Shawls, nearly as fine as is imported, only $8 75; cheap with Leubrie at $14 00.

LEUBRIES'

Ribbons by the Wagon Load.

READ.

570 p. No. 5 Gros Grain Ribbon for 5c per yard; Leubries' price 7½c.
460 p. No. 7 Satin Ribbon for 5c per yard; Leubries' price 10c.
490 p. No. 9 Gros Grain Ribbon for 7½c per yard; Leubries' prices 12½c.
560 p. No. 12 Satin Ribbon for 10c per yard; New York Syndicate's price 15c.
150 p. Fancy Ottoman Ribbon for 10c per yard; New York Syndicate's price 15c.
175 p. Fancy Plaid Ribbons for 20c per yard; New York Syndicate's price 30c.
300 p. No. 9 to 16 colored Moire Ribbons for 10c per yard; New York Syndicate's price from 20c to 35c.
40 p. 5 inch Fancy Satin Ribbon for 15c per yard; Leubries' price 23c.
50 p. Black Black Ottoman for 20c per yard; Leubries' price 30c.

NEW LOTS

FROM

LEUBRIES' STOCK

IN

WHITE GOODS!

White French Nainsook, 40 inches wide, at $1; Leubries' price $1 45.
White French Nainsook, at 75c; Leubries' price $1 20.
White French Nainsook, at 60c; Leubries' price 90c.
White French Nainsook, at 50c; Leubries' price 85c.
White French Nainsook, at 45c; New York Syndicate price 65c.
White French Nainsook, at 35c and 35c; New York Syndicate price 45c and 55c.
1 case checked India Nainsook, at 7½c; New York Syndicate price 10c.
1 case corded Pique, at 45c; New York Syndicate price 65c.
1 case plain India Lawns, assorted styles, at 15c; Leubries' price 22½.
1 case Linen Satin Plaids, at 22½c; Leubries' price 40c.
1 case sheer Nainsook Plaids, new designs, at 15c; Syndicate price 25c.
1 case fine Nainsook Checks, at 16½c; New York Syndicate price 24c.
Sheer India Linen Plaids, at 25c; Leubries' price 45c.
Barnes French Nainsook Plaids (Novelties), at 35c; Leubries' price 55c.
Sheer Brocaded Persian Lawn Plaids, at 40c; Leubries' price 65c.
4 cases Victoria Lawns, at 6½c, 7½c, 10c and 12½c; Syndicate price 10c, 12c, 15c and 20c.
2 cases Imported India Linons, at 12½c, 15c and 20c; Leubries' price 21c, 25c and 35c.
1 case Jaconet-striped, checked and plaid Piques, at 12½c; Leubries' price 20c.
India Mulls, in fine, cream, white and colored, at 25c and 40c; Leubries' price 42c and 65c.
Silk Muslins, in cream, cream and colored, at $1 and $1 25; Leubries' price $1 75 and $1 75.
French Yoiles, Tucking Organdies, etc., in Lawn, white and colored.
Fine Persian Lawns, plain Nainsooks, Jaconets, soft Satine Cambrics.
Swiss Muslin, 36 and 44 Linen Cambrics, white and colored Tarlatans and Figured and Dotted Swisses, at prices corresponding with the above.
N. B.—Greater reductions in Leubries' Flannels and Quilted Skirts, to close out.

LATEST EDITION.

"I SWEAR."

An Oath That Marks a New Era for the Country.

One of the Grandest Scenes in America's History.

A Procession of Unprecedented Magnificence in Washington.

President Arthur Does a Graceful Act in Retiring.

He Escorts His Successor to the Place of Inaugural.

The New President Calm and Self-Possessed During His Ordeal.

Interesting Scenes in the Senate at the Inaugural of Vice-President Hendricks.

Address of the Retiring Vice-President —The Inaugural Procession — The Presidential Party—The Decorations —Wild Enthusiasm of the People— Incidents of the Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Washington entertains to-day a hundred thousand strangers. They began to come before the dedication of the monument and have been coming all day and night ever since. They have come in family parties, in clubs, and companies and regiments. The hotels were filled a week ago and private boarding-houses and dwellings have done what they could do to lodge the shelterless and feed the hungry. Nevertheless, not a few of the late comers, who brought little besides their patriotic memories and exultant hopes tramped the avenues last night from necessity and breakfasted this morning with coffee and sandwich venders of the markets and street corners.

THE MORNING OPENED HAZILY,

but with excellent promise of fair weather which was fulfilled before 9 o'clock. The throngs were abroad early, walking and riding from point to point to see what they could of the public buildings, parks, statues and monument before the great event of the day began. Fifing and drumming and marching of clubs and troops were enlivening elements of the early forenoon, while morning serenades tendered to popular political favorites served to amuse and interest the participants and crowds. Whatever it is possible to do with scantling and boards and bunting and gilt to bedeck a town for an occasion, Washington has undertaken and performed. The harvest of decorators and carpenters began ten days ago. The noise of their sawing and pounding and the click of their hammers has been heard day and night ever since, down to the moment of the starting of the procession and

AT FIRST

ugly erections of the rough timber broke out all along the proposed line of the march, from the White House to the Capitol, covering the doors and windows of the stores and dwellings, and filling up the little parks and openings, and upon these were tacked the advertisement of seats to rent.

Flags, banners, streamers and tasteful devices in showy colors concealed the rough wood work, and then the building fronts began to blossom out. The completed work is very beautiful and the stateliest of American avenues has been transferred into a

MOVING MAZE OF GAY COLORS

which fittingly testifies the heartiness of this city's welcome to the new administration. The building at the corner of Twelfth and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied by the Pension Bureau, was perhaps the most elaborately decorated structure in the city and the decorations were at once pleasing and unique. Long lines of streamers were suspended between the flag-staffs on the roof. Just below on either side of the building an immense golden eagle clutched long lines of red, white and blue bunting, which were artificially woven into a vast network, covering the entire building. At the intersection of the lines of bunting shone stars of gold, and framing the whole design were handsome shields bearing the names of the States of the Union all linked together with gilt chains. At the second story slender staffs bore the graceful tri-colored standards with the names of the various Presidents of the United States. The west front of the building represented the legislative branch of the Government. A mammoth picture of the Capitol was flanked by great "romas fasces," and above all colossal heroids sounded paetents. At the corner of the building

THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY,

armed with sword and shield, represented the executive branch of the Government. An eagle, bearing a national shield, surmounted the figure, and an excellent oil portrait of heroic size of the President-elect was suspended above a shield bearing the name of New York State. On the south face of the building Justice, blind-folded with sword and scales, represented the judiciary. Altogether the effect was very pleasing. The hotels were tastefully decorated Willard's was profusely draped in graceful festoons of gaily colored fabrics; words of welcome wrought in tinsel shone above an immense blazing star at the doorway, and a great arch of gas jets spanned a circle inclosing the symbolic

"OWL HEAD"

of the American Club of Philadelphia. Elegant designs, wrought in cunningly woven bunting, transformed the marble facade of the Metropolitan into a thing of beauty. The Ebbitt was fairly covered with flags and picturesque figures and the other hotels showed great ingenuity in devising pleasing and original decorations. A great floral ladder reaching to the roof of a business house on Pennsylvania avenue bore upon its rungs the words "Sheriff," "Mayor," "Governor," "President," thus graphically symbolizing the life work of the President-elect. All the Government buildings on the line of march were gay with bunting. Large American flags encompassed the gray columns of the Treasury, and long lines of pennants of every hue of the rainbow ran across the fine granite front of the great building, and relieved its severe architecture by giving it an appearance in keeping with the gala day. Handsome rosettes and designs in particolored bunting adorned the State, War and Navy Department buildings. Long before the hour set for the movement of the procession, the music of hundreds of bands, heading organizations seeking their posts, blended in one confused roar. Everywhere the

SHRILL NOTE OF THE FIFE

and of the kettledrum was heard. By 10 o'clock the entire population of the city seemed to have deserted its homes and occupied the streets on the line of march. The crowd was something unprecedented, even in this city, accustomed to receive the outpourings of the Nation's population. Men, women and children pushed and elbowed in the vast throng, yet it was a good natured crowd and evidently disposed to do justice to the occasion. It was willing and anxious to be amused, and plucked fun from the slightest incidents, as, for instance, when an unhappy looking individual passed up the avenue in his shirt sleeves, pushing a wheelbarrow in which reclined, with a self-satisfied air, another person bearing a flag. Shouts of laughter and all sorts of jibes and quirks greeted the equipage on its travels.

A LARGE CROWD

congregated around the White House, and another, equally large, around the entrance to the Arlington Hotel, at an early hour in the morning, for the purpose of obtaining a view of the President and the President-elect as they took the places assigned to them in the line. Both gentlemen rigidly denied themselves to visitors during the morning. The members of the general inauguration committee met at the Arlington Hotel before 10 o'clock and placed their services at the disposal of the President-elect. President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the White House about 9 o'clock. No one was admitted to the house to disturb his privacy except Senators Sherman, Ransom and Hawley of the Senate Committee of Arrangements. They had a short interview with the President and soon after Senator Hawley left and proceeded to Willard's Hotel where he was joined by Vice-President-elect Hendricks and the two proceeded to the White House. They occupied a handsome open barouche, lined with crimson satin and drawn by four beautiful white horses.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT

was heartily cheered all along the short ride to the White House. Just as he was entering the grounds President Arthur's carriage containing Senator Sherman and Ransom, started to the Arlington for the President-Elect. This carriage was drawn by four spanking bays from the President's stables. The seats were covered with soft heavy black and white buffalo robes. The Senatorial Committee were ushered into the presence of the President-elect, immediately on their arrival at the Arlington and, after a short delay, the three gentlemen appeared at the south entrance of the hotel, took their seats in the carriage and were rapidly driven to the White House, where they joined President Arthur and Vice-President Hendricks. Senator Hawley and Marshal McMichael met the party at the White House portico and

ESCORTED THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

into the presence of the President. The President-elect was greeted with cheers and waving handkerchief as he drove along Sixteenth street from the hotel. He kept his hat raised in recognition of the compliment. While the party were at the White House the Chief Marshal of procession and his aides rode into the grounds and notified the President-elect that the procession was ready to start. It was precisely at the hour set, 10:30 o'clock, that

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY

entered their carriages and took the position assigned them in line. The party entered their carriages as follows:

In President Arthur's carriage: President Arthur with President-elect Cleveland on his left, Senator Sherman facing President Arthur, and Senator Ransom on his right facing the President-elect.

The second carriage contained the Vice-President-elect with Senator Hawley on his left. As the carriages drove out of the gates and entered the line the occupants were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, men shouting, women screaming and waving their handkerchiefs, and all seemed carried away with the excitement of the moment. The President-elect and Vice-President-elect came in for the principal share of enthusiasm, and each of them raised his hat and bowed right and left to the crowd which lined both sides of the carriage way.

THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE PROCESSION,

escorting the President-elect, then began its march to the Capitol. The scenes on Pennsylvania avenue almost baffle description. A great surging mass had the sidewalks. Above the stately buildings were covered with cloths of gorgeous colors, arranged in patriotic devices. The soft, spring-like breeze lazily stirred the numberless flags and streamers, and the special aids in brilliant uniforms clashed hither and thither, lending interesting animation to the scene. The police regulations were perfect and the broad avenue with its hard, smooth surface was completely cleared of everything that might obstruct the pageant. The United States regular troops came first, thus departing somewhat from the order of the programme with the probable object of insuring a clear marching space. Their ranks extended clear across the avenue and presented a most imposing appearance. The United States Marine corps,

WITH ITS MAGNIFICENT BAND,

followed, and then the artillery battalions. This section of the procession proceeded as far as the south front of the Treasury Department and then halted and came to parade rest in order to afford an opportunity for the Presidential party to fall in line, when the march was resumed. The President, in an elegant carriage, was preceded by General Slocum, the Chief Marshal, and his staff and a troop of U. S. cavalry. Surrounding the carriages were a dozen mounted policemen. The party received an ovation all along the line of march. Men cheered, women waved their handkerchief's and clapped their hands, and the greatest enthusiasm was evinced by the immense throng. President-elect Cleveland

KEPT HIS SILK HAT IN HAND,

and bowed to the right and left, as the carriage rolled slowly along. The same reception was accorded the Vice-President-elect, whose carriage followed. Next came the National Democratic Committee and the Inaugural Committee in carriages, followed by the district militia, headed by the Washington Light Infantry. The marching of this organization, with its unusually long front, was almost perfect, and it succeeded in making a difficult wheel at the southeast corner of the Treasury Building without breaking, a feat which even the United States regulars did not attempt. A number of colored militia formed part of the First Division, and presented a highly creditable appearance. Members of the Grand Army of the Republic closed the escorting divisions.

Scenes Around the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Before 9 o'clock fully 3,000 people had congregated on the broad plaza to the east of the Capitol and on the terrace to the west. The approaches to the building, both for carriages and pedestrians, were black with strangers going to and from the greatest structure. On the streets north of the building military companies and societies were forming and preparing to march to the center of the city. Hundreds of people who had passed the night in Baltimore, and who had arrived on the early morning trains, lined the thoroughfares. Members of political organizations, who had found quarters for the previous night in the smaller hotels in the vicinity of the Capitol, stood gossiping on the subject of the day. Their conspicuous high hats and overcoats of light or dark material, and gaudy badges of red, blue or purple silk, were objects of curiosity for the stranger. An occasional rooster design ornamented the head coverings. The people on the plaza stood in groups or promenaded the length of the Capitol with resident friends. Occasionally a member of Congress whose weariness from continued sitting was conspicuous strolled around with country constituents, and pointed out objects of interest. Many of the strangers had been unable to find a resting place during the night and their faces and clothes were covered with dust and dirt. Many of them carried carpet-sacks or valises in one hand, while a few had their visiting clothes in a good-sized band-box. Talkative individuals related their experiences of past inaugurations.

AN OLD WHITE-HAIRED MAN,

with a beard as long as Rip Van Winkle's, entertained many with his account of the burning of the Capitol by the British in 1814. He said he was 92 years old, and was from one of the first families of Virginia. "Little did I think," he remarked, "when I saw that building burning, that I would live long enough to see Grover Cleveland inaugurated in 1885." On the east steps at the House side of the Capitol three or four hundred people had seated themselves; a few of the early birds had reserved choice positions at 6 o'clock and had held them with chairs which they had brought from their own homes. The western terrace was crowded with spectators looking up on Pennsylvania avenue, along which the procession was to move. That thoroughfare was filled almost

FROM CURB TO CURB WITH MOVING HUMANITY.

Policemen who stood at the entrances through which persons were to be admitted to the Capitol were vigorously engaged in moving from the doorways the hundreds who had congregated about them. At the basement entrance to the east front of the Senate wing, both men and women were using their argumentative powers to influence the officers, but without success. Through this entrance Senators gained admission. "Let the Senator in," shouted a large sized officer, as he gave a dozen or more men and women a vigorous shove. Senator Cameron of Wisconsin, was the party to enter. He was wedged through and succeeded in aiding a half dozen ladies who accompanied him in gaining admittance. "Let the Senator in," again shouted the officer, and Senator Conger's slight form was squeezed between two men almost as closely united as Siamese twins.

THE FEW LADIES

who accompanied the distinguished gentlemen were recipients of no greater favor than were the Senators. They were pushed through and lifted from their feet until after they had gotten beyond the threshold. Their hats and bonnets were a subject for general repairs. By 10 o'clock the procession began to form on the streets and avenues east of the Capitol. On all sides were to be heard strains of national anthems; the tattoo of drum corps coming up one side of the Capitol mingled with the sound of the bugle and the brass band of troops advancing on the opposite side. The Tammany Society, from New York, was one of the first organizations on the grounds. As a Tammany sachem, attired in aboriginal costume, entered the plaza, he was accosted by "Ugh! ugh!" and other characteristic expressions. Civic and military organizations preceded by a single drummer boy or a band of 100 pieces, as the case might be, followed, and took the positions assigned them. The sun shone brilliantly on the uniforms of the troops, and their bayonets gleamed in the sunshine like a sea of burnished steel. At 11 o'clock the crowd had increased to 6,000 or 7,000, and crowded the plaza.

GENERAL HANCOCK AND LIEUT.-GENERAL SHERIDAN

arrived, and as they ascended the steps to the east front of the Senate wing, a deafening cheer arose from the crowd. Twenty minutes later the President's carriage with the four horses fairly prancing entered the west end of the plaza. Prior to its arrival the people stood en masse over the east front. Policemen on horses rode among them and with shouts and clubs, cleared the passage way. The carriage began to move through preceded by the military. The people cheered first faintly, but as the vehicle proceeded the hurrahs increased, hats were lifted and thrown into the air; handkerchiefs waved above the heads by both ladies and gentlemen. Tiny flags held by patriotic children and elders were waved. The bands seemed to play with greater vigor and drums were beaten with greater vehemency. The flute's shrill sound was piercing and the bugle's blast louder and louder.

The carriage was driven in front of the east steps and around to the passage way beneath them. It had been expected the distinguished occupants would ascend the steps and enter the building on the main floor. When, however, it was discovered they would enter through the basement passageway, there was a rush in that direction; but in a moment the President and President-elect, the Senators who had accompanied them in the carriage and the Vice-President-elect and his companion were within the building, the doors were closed. Mr. Cleveland, on the arm of Senator Sherman, went to the private entrance of the Senate Chamber and proceeded immediately to the Vice-President's room. President Arthur went to the President's room, where his Cabinet was assembled and where he engaged himself in signing measures which Congress was rushing through the legislative hails. Mr. Hendricks, on the arm of Senator Hawley, entered the apartment where Mr. Cleveland had previously gone. The Senate adjourned immediately on its return from the platform therefore there will be no Cabinet nominations to-day.

Arthur and Cleveland.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—President Arthur sent his carriage over to the Arlington a few minutes after 10 o'clock this morning, and President-elect Cleveland entered and was driven at once to the White House. After an interchange of courtesies, time was consumed till 10:40 o'clock, when President Arthur and his successor left the White House to take their places in the procession which had started for the Capitol. Four bay horses were in the carriage, the driver being Albert Hawkins, who has driven the Presidents since the first term of Mr. Lincoln. President Arthur sat on the right of the rear seat, with Mr. Cleveland on his left, and the front seat was occupied by Senators Sherman and Ransom. Vice-President-elect Hendricks came next, accompanied by Senator Hawley, and took a seat in a carriage drawn by four white Arabians. As the two carriages pulled out of the White House grounds, the multitude cheered enthusiastically, and all along the line of march ladies and children waved handkerchiefs and flags as the familiar features of the Chief Magistrate and his successor came in view. The day is a perfect one, and the crowd in Washington has probably never been exceeded.

Proceedings in the Senate.

A little before 11 o'clock the doors of the President's gallery were opened, and people entitled to admission were escorted in. Among them were Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hay, sisters of the President-elect; Rev. W. A. Cleveland and wife and their two sons; Mr. Hastings, a nephew of the President-elect; Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Yeomans and Miss Anna Yeomans, nieces of the President-elect; Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, of Toledo, and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont. The blue tapestried seats of the diplomatic gallery remained the longest vacant, but they, too, were filled by a quarter past eleven. A quorum of Senators having arrived, the business of the Senate proceeded, with frequent and long interruptions, while awaiting the action of the conferees on the appropriation bill. Among the early arrivals upon the floor were Senators-elect Evarts and Payne, who were warmly greeted by a dozen or more acquaintances, as they came in at the main door of the hall ex-Senator Tipton of Nebraska, Surgeon-General Murray, Mr. Bissell, the law partner of President Cleveland. Commissioners Eaton, Thurman and Gregory of the Civil Service Commission arrived in their turn and were greeted by friends and acquaintances, and conducted to their appointed places in the rear of the Republican seats. The only events of the early proceedings which were not upon the programme were the

OUTBREAKS OF APPLAUSE

which greeted the announcement of the passage of the Grant retirement bill, and the reception of the President's message nominating General Grant to the newly created vacancy. The applause, which was loud and prolonged, was not suppressed by Mr. Edmunds. The arrival of the diplomatic corp, fifty strong, clad in their uniforms, varying from silken robes and mandarin caps of the Chinese to the gorgeous, gold-bedecked dresses of the Europeans, occasioned a suspension of the buzz of conversation for the moment. They entered unannounced, and were escorted to seats in front and upon the right of the Chair.

Just before the entry of the members of the Supreme Court, arranged in their ample black silk gowns, and preceded by their marshal, the annual act of turning back the hands of the Senate clock was performed by the veteran doorkeeper, Capt. Isaac Bassett. The Supreme Court Justices were placed upon the right front of the Chair. President Arthur was now announced and his coming was greeted with warm clapping of hands, in recognition of which he bowed gracefully to the assemblage.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT'S ARRIVAL.

A moment later and the buzz of conversation was again suspended in anticipation of the announcement, "The President-elect of the United States," Mr. Cleveland, had already entered the hall with his escort and halted within sight of the assemblage while his arrival was being announced. Applause, and clapping of hands at first, and then cheers, loud and prolonged, welcomed him. Then a stalwart voice in the gathering arose above the din, demanding: "Three cheers for Grover Cleveland." This was not held by the assemblage to be in good taste, and Senator Edmunds' proclamation, "that order must be preserved or galleries will be cleared," was a superfluity.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT TAKES THE OATH.

The Vice-President-elect was now escorted into the chamber and without delay, but with solemnity and decorum befitting the occasion, the oath was administered to him by the President pro tem.

Senator Edmunds now turned to the front and said: "Senators, we now close another epoch in the course of the Republic under the Constitution. This brief period of our National existence has, by the exertion of co-ordinate forces of the National and State systems, brought an experiment of free, social and political government to an established and secure triumph. I think I may safely say for us, that we believe the long years to come in the future of the Republic will more and more increase the peace, liberty, order and security of all the people of our country. But, perhaps, it may not be improper for me to say that in view of our recent experiences, it may be doubted whether Congress can congratulate itself on being the best example of a legislative body conducting its business with deliberate and timely diligence, which is the inseparable handmaid of wisdom and justice, as well as in making the administration of laws."

It is, I think, an evil of large and growing proportions that measures of the greatest importance, requiring much time for proper examination and discussion in detail, are brought to our consideration so late that it is not possible to deal with them intelligently, and which we are tempted, over tempted, I fear, to enact into laws in the hope that fortune rather than time, study and reflection will take care that the republic suffer no detriment. The Chair has heard with deep sensibility of the resolution you have kindly adopted concerning the administration of his duties, and he begs to express sincerely his gratitude for it. If, in the course of the execution of his duties, he has (as sometimes he may have done) wounded the feelings of any Senator or officer of the Senate, he can truly say he has not intentionally given offense to any one, and in closing this session of the Senate he assures every Senator, whether retiring or continuing in public duty, that he wishes him every friendly good wish, and hopes that he may long enjoy all the happiness that can be realized by a citizen or Senator. He now declares the Senate adjourned without day."

THE EXTRA SESSION.

Vice-President Hendricks now took the gavel and called the Senate to order in extra session. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, following which the Vice-President made a brief address. The new Senators were sworn in, and after reading the message of the President convening the Senate a procession was formed and filed its way toward the platform on the central portico of the Capitol. It was in the following order: The Marshal of the District of Columbia and the Marshal of the Supreme Court; the ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents; the Supreme Court, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, the committee of arrangements, the President and President-elect, the Vice-President and Secretary of the Senate, members of the Senate, the diplomatic corps, heads of departments, retired Generals of the army, the Admiral of the navy, and officers of the army and navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, members of the House of Representatives and members-elect, Governors and ex-Governors of States, officers of the Senate and officers of the House of Representatives, all other persons who have been admitted to the floor of the Senate Chamber, followed by those who have been admitted to the galleries. The stand on which the President was to deliver his inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floors of the Senate and House, and directly in front the middle of the entrance to the Capitol. It is about 100 feet square, the largest ever before erected for the inauguration, and covered by 2,000 chairs. These were occupied by Senators, members of the diplomatic corps, the Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the House of Representatives and representatives of the press.

AT THE INAUGURATION.

Before the President left the Senate Chamber the crowd in front of the stand had increased until it became one solid mass of humanity for nearly 400 feet in front of the stand and more than 1,000 feet on either side. The crowd continued less solidly in the rear of this multitude. The trees in the great lawns were filled, and the roofs of surrounding dwellings were covered. On the roof of the Capitol some two or three hundred men and boys had congregated.

THE CROWD.

The immense throng was variously estimated as to numbers. President Arthur subsequently said that it was "simply immense; the greatest crowd he ever saw." Senator Hawley, as he looked at it, said he thought it numbered about 150,000 people. While waiting for the arrival of the President-elect, some one would occasionally venture to the front of the platform. His presence was the signal for repeated cheers. Precisely at 12:30 the head of the procession appeared coming out of the main east door of the Capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform,

FOLLOWED BY THE PRESIDENT-ELECT,

Chief Justice Waite and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. When the persons who were to assist at the ceremonies were seated on the platform, President-elect Cleveland began his inaugural address. He was clad in a full suit of black, Prince Albert coat, high, old fashioned standing collar, and a black tie. In speaking he held his left hand closed behind him, and emphasizes his speech by gestures with his right. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally consulted small prepared notes. His voice was clear and resonant, and he slowly enunciated his words, and occasionally turned about at pauses, as if to note the effect of his remarks. [The inaugural report is printed on the fourth page.—ED. POST-DISPATCH.]

When he first began, the crowd applauded whenever he paused to take breath, but after awhile contented itself with cheering him as he made his principal points. His reference to the prohibition of foreign contract labor called out oud and long continued applause, but his allusion to Civil Service Reform met with faint response.

TAKING THE OATH.

The address was very brief and at precisely 1:02 o'clock it concluded with the invocation of the blessing of Providence, and turning to the Chief Justice and bowing to him, he said, "I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law." As the Chief Justice arose to administer the oath, the vast assemblage cheered again and again. The President-elect stood facing the Chief Justice, with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKinney of the Supreme Court stood just to the side of Mr. Cleveland, and held the bible upon which the oath was administered, the President-elect also holding it with his right hand. The bible used is a small morocco covered gilt-edged volume, pretty well worn. It is the bible which Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the committee of arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony. The crowd preserved perfect quiet as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded, and as President Cleveland laid down the Bible, after reverently kissing it, and

SHOOK HANDS WITH THE CHIEF JUSTICE,

who was the first to congratulate him, cheered loud and long. Ex-President Arthur was the second man to congratulate the President, and then followed Chief Clerk McKinney and Senator Sherman. President Cleveland was then introduced to the remaining Judges of the Supreme Court and Lieutenant-General Sheridan and General Hancock. The other persons on the platform then pressed forward and many of them shook his hand. As he re-entered the Capitol he was again greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance, where he first came into the building, and entered a carriage to be driven in the procession to the White House.

Taking the Oath.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—From the great tier of steps that lead up to the east front of the Capitol a platform had been built out, and about this 50,000 people swarmed. Acres upon acres of upturned faces rose from the platform and stretched across the wall up Capitol Hill. Back of the surging crowd that waited patiently for hours to see a Democratic President take control of fifty millions of people

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"WE MUST HAVE MONEY."

"Goods must be sold; you can have them at Your Own Prices."

Such have been the offers made to us by Importers and Manufacturers during the past week. We had the money, took the Goods and agreed on the terms—namely, OUR OWN FIGURES.

PENNY & GENTLES

Have had such success in the last few weeks—our sales enabling us to take immense quantities—merchants in need of money knew where to get it, as the fame of our enormous sales has traveled the length and breadth of the land. Never in the history of any city in America have goods been sold so low as we are now selling them at. There are still Importers and Jobbers overloaded with goods, and Manufacturers are placing new goods on the market. We have been able to purchase

AT RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES

The following lots for this week's sales, which will surprise and startle competitors. They will find that the following quotations are LESS THAN THE GOODS CAN BE BOUGHT FOR regular, and we have them in quantities, too. Come and see them and get some before it is too late.

WHITE GOODS.

Now is the season for these Goods and Prices are Low.
2 cases Corded Nainsooks at 4½c; manufacturer's price, 9c.
1 case Checked Nainsook at 8½c; manufacturer's price, 12½c.
3 cases Victoria Lawns, 7½c, 10c and 12½c; these goods would be cheap at one-third more.
2 cases India Linens 11c, 15c and 20c; see them.
Plaid Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, India Linens at prices that cannot be duplicated.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

The Grand Bargains We have been Giving in this Department are Still to be Had.
100 doz good Muslin Chemise, 18c, 25c and 29c; manufacturer's price, 25c, 35c and 40c; all are well made.
83 doz Embroidery-Trimmed and Tucked Chemise and Drawers, 37c and 43c; manufacturer's price 45c and 55c.
25 doz Ladies' Double-Yoke, Embroidery-Trimmed Nightgowns 49c; manufacturer's price, 65c.
87 doz Embroidered, Ruffled and Well-Made Chemise, Gowns, Drawers and Skirts, 39c, 63c and 77c; manufacturer's price, 68c, 85c and $1.
129 doz handsomest Underwear ever offered at 89c, 99c, $1 25 and $1 50; they are about half price.
THE GOODS ARE GOING FAST.

FANCY GOODS.

Less than Half Price on Most of These Goods.
9 boxes 9, 12 and 16 Satin Ribbon, 10c; importers' price, 20c to 35c.
25 beaded fronts, $1 50; importer's price, $4.
35 pcs Beaded and Plain Gimps, 10c; importer's price, 30c to 40c.
100 doz Lace and Embroidered Collars, 5c and 10c; importer's price, 15c to 30c.
200 gross Painted Pearl Buttons, 5c dozen; importer's price, 15c.
1,500 gross, 18, 20 and 22-line Pearl buttons, 2½c dozen; worth 7½c.
800 gross largest size Agate Buttons, 5c card of 6 dozen.
1,000 pcs best Cotton Rickrack Braid, 5c a piece; worth 12½c.

JERSEYS.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
50 doz Pure Wool Braided Jerseys, all sizes, $1 25; manufacturer's price, $1 50.
33 doz Fine Jerseys, 75c and 90c; manufacturer's prices, $1 20 and $1 35.
68 doz Fine Jerseys, braided, scolloped, full back, tailor-made, one-third less than manufacturer's price.

SILKS!

COMPARE OUR PRICES. WONDERFUL BARGAINS IN
17 pcs 20-inch Black Gros-Grain Silks At 50c; importer's price, 70c
33 pcs 22 and 24-inch celebrated makes of Black Gros-Grain Silks, 89c, $1 13, $1 33
Importer's prices one-third more.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE BLACK SILKS!
34 pcs Colored Gros-Grain Silks and Silk Ottomans, 45c; importer's price, 67c
50 pcs All Pure Silk Satin Brocades, in Black, At 55c and 63c; importer's price, $1
70 pcs new Summer Silks, checks, stripes and changeable effects, 35c and 45c; importer's prices, 50c and 65c

DRESS GOODS!

These Prices Cannot Last Much Longer, but While They Do You Can Have Them.
5 cases Pacific and Arlington Wool Dress Goods, 10c; manufacturer's price, 18c
4 cases new English Novelties, Silk Mixed and Mohairs, 15c; importer's price, 28c
This is a Grand Bargain.
2 cases 36-inch Fine English Cashmeres, all shades, 25c; importer's price, 38c
3 cases 44 and 54-inch All-Wool French Dress Goods, in Armures, Satins, Berber and Twilled Tricots, 50c and 65c; importer's prices, 75c and 90c
1 case 54-inch All-Wool French Tricots, fine goods, $1; importer's price, $1 38
Opened a new line of Finest All-Wool French Cashmeres, in black and colors. Prices will be very low for such first-class goods, 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c, $1. See them

Grand Opening of New Spring Calicoes and Ginghams.

Grand purchase of 10 cases yard-wide Soft-Finish Bleached Muslin, 5c; they are short lengths and worth 8c.
See the New Goods and Get Some of these Bargains at once.

EMBROIDERIES.

Grand purchase at 25 cents on the dollar
300 pcs Hamburg Embroideries 2½c; importer's price 5c.
200 pcs at 5c, 7½c, 8½c and 10c; regular prices 10c, 12½c and 15c.
Full lines of new Matched Hamburg and Swiss Embroideries 25c to $1. And All-Over Embroidery to match.

LACES.

Great Reduction in Cream Escurial Laces.
Goods at 50c, 60c and 75c; that have been $1, $1 50 and $2.
Egyptian Laces, in white, cream and beige, 7½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, up to $1 25. This is half price, and the goods are very desirable.
Full line Torchon Lace, 5c, 6½c, 7½c, 10c, 12½c, up to 75c; just half price.

Gents' Unlaundered Shirts.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
We offer a shirt at 75c that is grand—made of New York Mills muslin, re-enforced linen bosoms, linen back, hand-made button-holes and patent back. This Shirt is a $1 Shirt in stores that our prices close.
At 50c give a Gent's Unlaundered Shirt—made of heavy Elmwood muslin, re-inforced linen bosom, in cuffs or bands at wrists. This shirt would be cheap at 75c.
200 doz. Gents' Fine Balbriggan Half Hose, fancy silk clocks, all sizes, 9 pairs $1 45; importer's regular price 33c.

HOSIERY.

305 doz Ladies' Full Regular Made Hose, all styles—grand assortment in fancy and plain styles, 19c, 25c and 35c; importer's prices 25c, 35c and 45c.
100 doz Ladies' Lisle Thread Hose, all colors, 49c; importer's 65c.
Immense Stock Children's Hosiery at extremely low figures.
Great Bargains in Kid Gloves at 79c; importer's price 75c. Lisle Thread Gloves 25c; importer's prices 40c and 50c.

Calicoes and Ginghams.

3 cases Fast Colors Shirting, 4c; manufacturer's price 6c.
All our best American Calicoes in dark colors, 5c; manufacturer's prices to-day 6½c.
5 cases best Indigo Blue Calicoes 6½c; manufacturer's price 7½c.
15 cases new Staple and Fancy Ginghams, 5c; manufacturer's price 7½c.
Lot of Heavy Cheviots, 7½c; manufacturer's price 12½c
Special lot of new Calicoes, all standard goods, 5c; manufacturer's price 6½c.

PENNY & GENTLES, S. W. Cor. Broadway and Franklin Av.

OVERCOME WITH JOY.

The Missouri Legislature Affected by the Inauguration.

A Dull Day—New Bills Introduced—The McGrath-Davidson Contest—Increasing the Pay of Clerks.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4.—The resolution introduced by Senator McGinnis yesterday, bearing upon the contested election case, to the effect that the Committee on Privileges and elections had in reality no existence as a committee of the Senate, is excepted to by Democratic Senators on the ground that the committee was appointed before the Senate was organized and the contest was referred to them while a quorum was not present, and before the newly elected Senators had been sworn in. It is claimed the President continued the committee, which is composed of holdover Senators, in existence, and that the contest was recalled from the committee and afterwards referred back to it when the Senate was fully organized. The contest will doubtless be fought out on this line, and be postponed and deferred from time to time until the end of the session, when it is generally expected the seat will be declared vacant and a new election ordered.

The Capital removal bill will doubtless be reached at to-night's session and finally disposed of. The Sedalia crowd claim some eighty odd votes, and are confident that the bill will pass on a test vote. Several days ago they had sixty-six votes and they have received a number of accessories since then. It requires but five votes more than they had on the test vote to carry the measure.

THE BAIN ELEVATOR BILL.

Bain's bill making it a criminal offense for the owner of an elevator or storehouse to speculate in his own elevator or storehouse receipts, was reported favorably by the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence this morning.

General Harding, railroad commissioner, left for St. Louis last night to examine into the complaint against the West End Narrow Gague road.

The House.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4.—Rev. Ray Palmer opened the proceedings of the House this morning with a good old time Democratic prayer, calling for the blessing of God upon the new administration and taking the glorious rising sun as the symbol of its success.

Mr. Stuart of Stone offered a resolution adjourning the House until 9:30 to-morrow morning to allow the members an opportunity of ordering their peaceful election of the President of the United States. Several amendments were offered, and after a long wrangle the original resolution and amendments were put to a vote and lost. The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Farris, an act providing for the appointment of a financial agent for the Missouri Penitentiary.

By Mr. Farris, providing for the extra payment of clerks of the General Assembly for night work.

The Ways and Means Committee reported favorably on the bill creating reform schools in all cities of 50,000 inhabitants and over.

The Crittenden souvenir bill allowing the ex-Governor the privilege of purchasing a set of furniture in the mansion, was ordered to engrossment.

Mr. Ratclifford's bill abolishing contract convict labor, was ordered to engrossment by a large majority, which argues well for its passage.

TALK OR GO TO JAIL.

Judge Barclay's Decision in the Case of Henry Ames.

Judge Barclay this morning delivered an opinion in the case of the Continental Bank against the Lindell Hotel Association, Henry Ames and Charles Scudder, relative to the refusal of Ames to answer certain questions propounded to him by the referee, Mr. Will White. The bank obtained a judgment against the above defendants for some six hundred dollars on a note and the court granted an order to examine Ames as to his ability to pay the judgment. Mr. Ames admitted that he had sufficient property to pay it, but declined to tell where it was situated. He said he had realty in Washington and Franklin Counties, but he only thought he could make no disclosures.

The present matter comes up in a motion to commit him for contempt. Judge Barclay holds that for disclosure of property in the counties above named is not sufficient and the plaintiff cannot be forced to levy an execution there. A man can not be imprisoned for debt in this State, but the court can and will be forced to carry the measure.

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daily number of sight seers is large, but on gala occasions like Fair week it is crowded into the hundreds every day. A substantial iron railing has been built around the base of the dome stairs to keep people from prowling around the rooms of the Signal Office, but this has not prevented frequent thefts of articles not under lock and key. These depredations have been suffered in silence in recognition of that wide-spread feeling the public has that everything the government building belongs to the public, but lately other deeds have been perpetrated that call for immediate remedy. It has been found that the observatory, the highest resort of sight-seers, has been shamefully defiled, the windows ruthlessly demolished and other wantonness indulged in. This caused Custodian Whitney to close the dome against visitors, which has been the cause of a great deal of crowding the past week, but the order will remain in force until some plan is arrived at to prevent an abuse of the privileges heretofore extended. It is considered probable that hereafter the dome will be opened for only a few hours each day under the personal supervision of a regular watchman.

A SON'S SUIT.

Pit Rector's Case Against His Mother's Estate for Board.

A jury in Judge Lubke's Court to-day was engaged in the trial of the case of Pitcairn M. Rector against Martrom D. Lewis, in charge of the estate of Fannie M. Rector, deceased. The case comes up by appeal from the Probate Court. Pit. Rector, the plaintiff in the case, claims that he supported his mother for a long time on his salary, and that at the time of her death she was indebted to him in the sum of $1,456 for board and maintenance. On the other hand, the defendant in the case set up a counter claim of $4,800 for board of plaintiff.

In the Probate Court a judgment was rendered for the defendant, both claim and counter claim being rejected. The real parties interested in this suit are brother and sister. It appears that shortly prior to her death Mrs. Fannie M. Rector, the mother of Pit Rector, fell heir to about $10,000 left her by her mother, Mrs. Morrison. At her death she left the entire amount to her daughter, Irene Rector, who is in reality the defendant in this suit. Pit thought himself aggrieved by the will of his mother and sought to have it set aside. The case was tried in Judge Thayer's Court before a special jury and the will sustained. The present case was impaneled about noon to-day.

THE PACIFIC STRIKE.

Shop Hands Are Still at Work Here, But Are Very Restless.

The shop hands of the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain in this city and De Soto are still at work, but a strike is liable to occur at any moment. Of course the representatives of the high officials, who have instructions to say nothing, are living strictly up to the letter of the order, and will not even admit that a reduction of salaries has taken place. A message was transmitted to John Hewitt, superintendent of machinery of the Missouri Pacific, asking him how many men were employed at the Iron Mountain and Missouri Pacific shops and how many were affected by the reduction, to which he sent the answer: "No answer is required." The reduction, as near as can be learned, affects about 7,500 men, and the hours being lengthened the men earn more money. For a year past, five days has been all the time the men have been allowed to labor at the shops, and through last summer Friday and Saturday were both made holidays against the wishes of the workers. It is estimated that 25,000 pay checks are made out each month to as many employes of the Missouri Pacific, and it is estimated that the number affected by the reduction, 40,000 hands, track hands and others, will reach fully 12,000 men

INTIMIDATED BY STRIKERS.

Fifty Wabash Employes at Springfield, Ill., Forced to Quit Work.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4.—About fifty of the Wabash shopmen failed to go to work this morning, having been intimidated by the strikers. No demonstrations were made during the night, but the squad of Deputy United States Marshals were kept on duty. Of the 363 men employed before the beginning of the strike, there are about 200 now out. There were 163 at work to-day.

AFFECTING SPECULATION.

The Russo-Anglo War Rumors' Boom—The Chicago Grain Market.

CHICAGO, March 4, 10:30 A. M.—A drop in the price of London consols, accompanied by the premonitory rumblings of an impending war between England and Russia, gave a strong impulse to wheat this morning, and values advanced 1@1¼ cent within ten minutes of trading. May wheat closed last night at 79¼, rose to 81¾, but has since fallen back to 80¾. The other markets are stronger in sympathy, and at this hour everything on the speculative list is firm and higher.

MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

A Crazy Man Does Some Terrible Work with a Pistol.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

TROY, Mo., March 4.—At 1 o'clock this morning at Silex, twelve miles from here, Stephen Coose shot and killed his brother and then shot himself, but is still living. Stephen, who is of rather unsound mind, claims to have shot his brother in self-defense and to have attempted suicide when he discovered what he had done. The Coroner has gone to hold the inquest.

Criminal Notes.

A nolle pros was entered in the Criminal Court in the case of Alexander Boyle, charged with bigamy.

Henry L. Kemper, a lottery man, who has been employed making cases on lottery venders, is on trial to-day in the Criminal Court. He was discharged some time ago from the Police Department service.

Mary Martin was sentenced to six months in the Work House this morning by Judge Noonan on a charge of stealing a towel and a cuspidore from W. B. Spiekerman.

For stealing $25 Joseph Freeman was sentenced to one month in the Work House to-day on a complaint of Fred Rossi.

Henry Anderson was held to answer a charge of burglary to-day in the sum of $1,000.

Alice Florence was jailed to-day on complaint of Minnie Frota who accuses her of defrauding her out of $30.

A charge of embezzlement was entered to-day against Wm. Buerger, who is accused of taking $10 50 from Fred Braun.

A warrant has been issued against Wm. Robertson, charging him with stealing two studs valued at $25 from P. Beyrle.

John Bruer was committed to jail to-day on a charge of malicious trespass preferred by Mina Stromberg.

John Farrar, a teamster, was fined $30 by Judge Cady to-day for cruelly beating his team with a club.

Wm. Hall, a suspicious character, who was arrested for carrying a revolver, was fined $500 to-day and given until 7 p. m. to leave the city.

Snowed Under.

At 11 o'clock to-day the police met at the various station houses and voted on the following proposed amendments to the constitution of the Police Relief Association. Both propositions were snowed under:

1. That any member of the St. Louis Police Relief Association who reports himself sick, and remains sick longer than three days, shall forward to the secretary of this association a certificate from a reputable physician of the city, setting forth the nature or cause of such sickness. And if such certificate is not forwarded to the secretary, sick benefits will not be allowed by the Executive Committee of the St. Louis Police Relief Association.

2. The officers of this association, as such, shall not receive any compensation, directly or indirectly from this association, except the secretary and treasurer, each of whom shall receive a sum not to exceed $300 per annum.

Money Seeking a Keeper.

Shortly before midnight on the 1st inst. Mathilda Pate alias Flora Brady was found in an unconscious condition at No. 709 N. Eleventh street, the result of a fall. She was removed to the City Hospital, where she died. The police are now looking for relatives to take charge of about $300 belonging to the woman.

A Collision.

A horse attached to a wagon owned by Shields & Altman, No. 1036 Market street, ran away this morning. At Twentieth and Pine streets, the wagon collided with H. W. Beck's carriage, damaging the same slightly. The driver of the wagon, a man named Paul, was bruised about the body.

Selecting a Site.

Father John Hoffman, pastor of the new German Catholic Church, has been negotiating for a location for his church edifice, and has been in favor of building it in the neighborhood of Cacondelet avenue. It is now pretty well settled that the site will be at Lafayette avenue and Rutger street.

ABOUT TOWN.

HENRY HAGEN brought suit to-day on a $440 note against Emil G. Schoesula.

FRANK ANDREWS was fined $50 this morning by Judge Dennison for beating his wife last night.

THE South End Quartette tendered Mr. Barth Hasson a serenade last evening at 2206 Chippewa street.

A FIRE at Dreyer & Co.'s, hatters, at 810 Locust street, caused $400 damage this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

THE Iron Molders' Union will have a special meeting next Saturday night at Eleventh street and Franklin avenue.

A MEETING of Company A, Cleveland Guards of the Ninth Ward, will be held at Joseph Rapps, 2255 S. Broadway this evening.

A SNEAK thief entered the residence 206 S. Sixteenth street about 10 o'clock last evening and carried off a cloak valued at $25.

A JUDGMENT by default was given to-day in Judge Thayer's court against Harcourt E. Lightburne in favor of D. S. Barclay for $762 98.

JOSEF DEUBEL, who lives at Tenth and Chestnut streets, was fined $10 to-day for failing to clean off the sidewalk adjoining her house.

LOTTERY cases against Sam Watson, Billy Rothschild and four venders are docketed this afternoon for jury trials in the Court of Criminal Correction.

JOHN R. PARSONS, of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, left this afternoon to organize a new commandery of the order at Lamar, this State.

THE receipts for February at the local Sub-Treasury were $2,824,962 14, and disbursements $2,121,071 81, the balance on hand March 1 being $30,417,029 41.

THE Pinafore Base Ball Club held their annual meeting last night at their Club House on N. Fourteenth street. L. C. White was elected as president, James L. Skerrett, secretary, and Henry C. Hoener manager. The following following players will represent the team during the coming season: Kris Krehmayer, Harding, Dulze, Shumate, Woodlock, Lange, Skerrett, McCudden and Wehmeyer.

The Bridal Bulletin.

The following marriage licenses were issued today: William Ameiung, 1238 S. Second street, to Minnie Lamberty, Job and Caroline streets; Thaddeus Ward, jr., Richmond, Mo., to Mary A. Phillips, St. Clair County, Ill.; Benjamin S. Muckenfus, 822 Chouteau avenue, to Kate E. Ward, 1756 Chouteau avenue; Carl Von Minster, 1600 Cass avenue, to Jessie A. Gevling, 2810 Walnut street; William C. Vaugh, 1409 Papin street, to Laura W. Shipp, 1409 Papin street; Joseph Seventh and Poplar streets, to Alice Brooks, 507 Spruce street.

A Glass Convention.

Mr. J. K. Cummings, proprietor of the St. Louis Glass Works, left last night for Cincinnati. A convention is in progress there looking towards the formation of a new glass manufacturers' association to take the place of the organization which disbanded last summer. The convention is made up of all the manufacturers of the West. An effort will be made to arrange a satisfactory scale of prices in order that the St. Louis and other glass works now closed will be able to resume.

The Witness Had Died.

In the Criminal Court the case of Louis Brandau was called to-day. The defendant was charged with seducing Hattie Kiebe. The Circuit Attorney stated to the court that since the finding of the indictment Edward A. Franz, the witness of the promise of marriage, had died. Without this testimony the case could not go to trial, and it was accordingly nolle prosd.

A Prisoner in a Carriage.

Alice Florence, who is charged with defrauding a man out of $25, was brought to the Four Courts to-day in a carriage. The warrant was issued several days ago, but a physician's certificate stating that she could not be removed was offered. To-day Mrs. Florence entered a carriage and the officer holding the warrant coming in notified the hackman to drive to the Four Courts. She had to be removed to jail in a chair, but soon furnished bond and was driven home again.

THE five mile race begins on Friday evening at the Star Roller Rink.

The Striking Collar Makers.

The collar makers are in a jubilant mood to-day, claiming that their terms give promise of being universally accepted. The secretary of the society says that the only firms holding out are Ambreuster, Burns, Somers, and Meyer, Bannerman & Co., and that the latter is expected to give in this evening. Many have already gone so far to meet the strikers' demands as to put in new tools at their shops. At a meeting of the strikers who are still out is called for to-morrow at 9 o'clock at Central Turner Hall.

Damages from the Exposition Association.

Mark L. Chartrand sued the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association for $3,500 damages for an alleged breach of contract. Chartrand bought the privilege of selling soda and other refreshing beverages at the Exposition last fall, and he claims the association broke faith with him by permitting others to sell lemonade, beer and other drinks in the building.

Huge sport at the Rink to-night.

Knitting Girls.

At a meeting this morning of the striking knitting girls, cash receipts since yesterday in the sum of $116 55 were reported. Of this amount, $13 50 was personally contributed by the fire boys of Company No 15. The total income to date is $447 10, and the total expenditure for the relief of needy girls $224 75. Four new members were reported.

The Roller Skating Contest.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The score at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the roller skating contest showed: Donovan, 581; Schneen, 530 miles.

The Star Roller Rink.

Last night close on 700 of St. Louis' best society were present at the rink, many as interested spectators. Messrs. Boynton and Gentry gave a marvelous exhibition in acrobatic skating. They will close their engagement to-night.

CARONDELET JOTTINGS.

August Mueller was fined costs in the Police Court this morning for disturbing the peace.

The following donations were made yesterday through Capt. Boyd to the poor: Mrs. Wittman, $5 cash; Mr. J. H. Bobring, four bushels of turnips and one bushel of onions; an unknown gentleman, $5 cash.

GERMAN SWEET CHOCOLATE is the most popular Sweet Chocolate in the market. Like all the other Cocoa preparations of Messrs. W. Baker & Co. of Dorchester, Mass., its purity is guaranteed, and being very nutritious and palatable, will be found an excellent article for family use. Give it one trial, and be convinced of its merits. It can be had of any grocer.

Anybody Can Do it.

"He caught a cold." The slowest pedestrian, the most unskillful fisherman, can catch a cold. A cold may make only a short week's visit, or it may take a notion to stay longer. In the latter case it selects a favorable location, and makes a home there. Then it becomes what we call a "settled" cold. First it is full of discomfort, next it is full of danger. How shall we unsettle one of these colds and rid our bodily house of it? Permit us to introduce the following good people who will say half a dozen words apiece on that point:

"For pain in the chest and lungs, resulting from colds, Benson's Capcine Plasters have afforded me the speediest relief."—F. Edward Cramer, "Bee Hive Stores," Chicago.

"I caught a cold, had pains in my lungs, coughed all last winter (1883-4), used all kinds of cough syrups without benefit. I was cured by Benson's Capcine Plasters."—John Burns, Kansas City, Mo.

"I say to my friends, 'If you have cold on the chest, as I had, use Benson's Capcine Plasters, and they will cure you as they cured me.'"—E. C. Greene, 822 West Jackson street, Chicago.

"A cold settled on my chest. One Benson's plaster turned out this troublesome squatter."—A. Belleisle, 1320 Dearborn street, Chicago.

"I had a severe pain in my breast and side. Benson's Capcine Plasters gave quick and complete relief."—A. C. Werner, Kansas City, Mo.

"I used several Benson's plasters for pain in the back, caused by a severe cold. I pronounce them good. People who try Benson's plasters will never touch liniments again."—O. Zan, 312 Locust street, St. Louis, Mo.

Ask to see the Three Red Seals. Imitations of Benson's plasters are sold under similar names. When buying Benson's examine the plaster yourself before it is wrapped up. The genuine has the Three Red Seals trade mark on its face. Look for the Three Red Seals.

BLANKE & BRO.

CANDY COMPANY,

608, 610 and 612 Market St.

Pure Goods, adapted to the finer retail trade, a specialty.

Newland's School of Midwifery

—AND—

LYING-IN INSTITUTE.

This is the only Institute of the kind in the West in which regular physicians lecture, and which is connected with a Lying-in Institute, so that students will receive practical and theoretical lessons. Male and female students admitted. The regular term will commence in March, 1885.

Ladies who expect their confinement can be accommodated. DR. NEWLAND,

1205 Chouteau av.

Maverick National Bank,

BOSTON, MASS.

Capital - - - -	$400,000
Surplus - - - -	$400,000

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Mercantile firms received, and any business connected with Banking solicited.

London correspondent, City Bank, "Limited."

ASA P. POTTER, Pres. J. W. WORK, Cash.

MEMORANDUM BOOKS.

We Carry the Largest Line in the City.

LEVISON & BLYTHE STATIONERY CO.,

213 and 215 North Third St.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, March 4.—Money easy at 1 per cent; bar silver 100¾. Stocks continue dull and heavy. Threes 101¾; 4½s 111½; 4s 122¾; Pacific 6's of '95, 135.

New York Stock Quotations.

Corrected daily by Matthews & Whittaker, bankers and brokers, No. 121 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

STOCKS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
Central New Jersey	93½	93½	93½	93½
Central Pacific	40½	40½	40½	40½
Chic., St. P., M. & O.	84½	84½	84½	84½
Chic., St. P., M. & O., pref.	97	97½	97	97½
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	120½	120½	120½	120½
Chic. Bur. & Quincy	117¾	117¾	116¾	116¾
Chic., St. L. & Pitts.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Chicago & Northwestern	113½	113½	113½	113½
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	95½	95½	95½	95½
Erie, Common	19½	19½	19½	19½
Illinois Central	129½	129½	129½	129½
Ind., B. & Western	12½	12½	12½	12½
Lake Shore	75	75	75	75
Louisville & Nashville	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Missouri Pacific	81½	81½	81½	81½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	9½	9½	9½	9½
New York Central	108½	108½	108½	108½
Northern Pacific pref.	27½	27½	26½	26½
Ohio & Mississippi	23½	23½	23½	23½
Or., Nav. & Trans. Co.	43½	43½	43½	43½
Pacific Mail	47½	47½	46½	46½
Pitts. & Fort Wayne	137½	137½	137½	137½
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf'd.	67½	68½	67½	68½
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf'd.	97½	98½	97½	98½
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	88	88½	88	88½
Texas & Pacific	10	10½	10	10½
Union Pacific	55½	55½	54½	54½
Western U. Tel. Co.	81¼	81¾	80¾	81¾
West Shore Bonds	106½	106½	106½	106½

Corrected daily by James Cammont, Banker and Broker 307 Pine street.

U. S. BONDS.

	When due.	Interest payable.	Bid.	Ask.
5 per cent bonds	1881	J. A. S. & F.	101	101½
4½ per cent bonds	1891	M. A. N. & F.	111½	111¾
4 per cent bonds	1907	J. A. J. & O.	122¾	122¾

RAILWAY BONDS.

Mo. Pac. 1st m. 6's	1888	Feb. & Aug.	103¾	104
Mo. Pac. 2d m. 7's	1920	May & Nov.	93	
Mo. Pac. 3d m. 7's	1891	May & July	103½	103¾
Mo. Pac. 4th m. 7's	1906	May & Nov.	103½	103¾
K. P. 1st m. 6's	1895	Jan. & July	110¾	111
K. P. 2d m. 6's	1908	Jan. & July	103½	104
K. P. 3d m. 6's	1916	June & Dec.	102	103
K. P. Consols	1899	May & Nov.	103½	103¾
K. P. Land Grants	1919	May & Nov.	104¾	105
St. L. & M. 1st 7's	1892	Feb. & Aug.	111¾	112¾

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6's sterling, 10-20s	1902	May & Nov.	100	103
City 6's sterling, 10-20s	1903	Jan. & July	100	102
City 6's sterling, 10-20s	1904	June & Dec.	102	104
City 6's currency	1903	Jan. & July	103½	103¾
City 6's gold	1889-97	Various.	103½	107¼
City 6's sterling	1892-1905	Various.	105	107
City 6's sterling	1898	Various.	103½	105½
City 6's water	1886	June & Dec.	103½	104½
City 6's water	1887	June & Dec.	104	104½
City 6's water	1901	June & Dec.	104½	105
City 6's bridge approach	1892	April & Oct.	103½	103½
County 7's currency	1892	June & Dec.	103½	110½
County 6's gold	1887	Feb. & Aug.	100	101
County Park	1895-96	Jan. & July		101
*Interest to seller.	1903	April & Oct.	118	118

Clearings	$	2,614,280
Balances		256,454

COMMERCE.

GRIM-VISAGED WAR

Unsettles the Wheat Market—Other Markets Firm and Quiet.

Special Letter From Pickering & Co., Chicago, to the Post-Dispatch.

CHICAGO, March 4.—Under the influence of stronger cables, the warlike dispatches in the papers and the declines in consols, wheat opened very strong, advancing quickly 1c, amid much excitement. The whole crowd seemed to want to purchase all it was possible regardless of the price. Among the large sellers were Schwartz, Dupee, Yealdes, Poole, Sherman-Seymour and Houghton, while, Hancock, Browne, Lester, Orr and Crittenden and Driver led in buying. New York responded with our advance and a good export movement was reported, while receipts were smaller—only 330 cars at all Western points. Under a free realizing pressure the market receded half a cent from the top, and buyers were too strong for the bears. St. Louis was a large buyer, Gilford taking a lot, as also Martin and Benn et. Fraley, Carter, Culver and L. M. Love. The last mentioned gentleman was probably the largest buyer of the day, supposed to be all of short wheat. The close was very unsettled. All day the market was exceedingly nervous, traders fearing some war news will suddenly come. This fear of war hangs over our market all the time, keeping many from trading, while more adventurous speculators take larger lines than ever. The seaboard markets follow us more closely than we follow them. But that coming was generally of damage. Private foreign advices show a similar nervous feeling to ours and give a stronger one than the public advices. Closing cables were generally firm.

Oats were more active under a narrow range of quotations. Geddes, Kammerer and Wallace were reported as buyers to some extent. The cash demand was fair.

Corn was slow, but firm. The principal feature was the large buying by B. S. Wallace, Coon, Knowles and Fraley-Carter. Samble lots were in extra good demand, better than for two months, some dealers said. Receipts were not large, and the market would readily take three times the quantity now coming in. Towards the close the price fell off a trifle, but the market was tolerably firm. Poole sold considerable hay towards noon, while March and April were very freely off-red to the crowd generally. The difference to May is slightly wider than yesterday, although only small deliveries have been made so far.

Provisions were steady and firm early, falling off later under the influence of free selling by packers. Many think the price of pork must go lower before much life gets into the market. Packers and leading provision houses seem disposed to sell down on any advance.

On the Curb.

Wheat—May, in St. Louis, 83½@⅝ for puts, 86⅝ for calls; in Chicago, 79¾ for puts, 81½ for calls.

St. Louis Afternoon Board.

Wheat easy and declining after the opening, but later reacted and closed firm. Corn dull but steady.

Wheat—March 81¼ b.; April 80¾; May 80⅝ to 80¾; June 81¼ to 81⅜; July 80⅝; year——. Corn—March 36¾ b.; April 37 to 37⅛@37; May 37¼ to 38. 31¼ b; June——; year——. Oats—March——; May——; June——; year——.

Closing Prices—3 P. M.

Reported daily by Redmond Cleary & Co., No. 26 S. Commercial street, St. Louis.

Grain—CHICAGO—Wheat—March	78¼	April 78¼
May	80⅝	June 80¾
Corn—March	36¾	April 37
May	41¼ b; July	——
Oats—March	27	May 29¾

TOLEDO—Wheat—March 78¾; May 79¾ b.; June 80 3-4; July 81½ b. Corn—March 43¼ b.; May 43¾ b.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—March ——; April 78¾ b.; May 80¾@78¾. Corn—March 47½@48; April 47½@48; May 47¾ b.

NEW YORK—Wheat—March 83¾ a.; April 80¾ a.; May 91¼; June 80⅞ a.; July 92¾ b. Corn—March 51¼; April 50¼ b.; May 49¾; June 49¾ b. Oats—March 37⅜ b.; April 36¾; May 36¼ b.

Provisions—CHICAGO—Pork—March, $12 85; April $12 40; May $12 50@12 52½; June $12 69¼. Lard—March 6 65; April 6 60; May 6 97 1-2; June 6 83 a 7 June 6.45 a.

Cotton—NEW YORK—Futures closed steady. March 11.30; April 11.31; May 11.41; June 11.51; July 11.61; August 11.68; September 11.35; October 10.76; November 10.61; December 10.61. Sales, 88,400 bales.

Oil Market.

Reported daily by Barnes & Durbin, Brokers in Petroleum, No. 118 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo.

OIL CITY MARKET, March 4.

Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.
80¾	80¾	79¾	79¾

Stocks of Grain in St. Louis Elevators.

To-day	Wheat. 2,717,915	Corn. 1,090,402	Oats. 64,741	Rye. 6,899	Barley. 5,544
Yesterday	2,715,979	1,082,150	63,747	6,884	5,544
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Rej.	No. 1
To-day	Red. 1,776,018	Mixed 879,140	31,864	2,999	
Yesterday	1,752,156	859,684	27,739	3,615	

Movement of Wheat and Corn To-Day.

	Receipts. Wheat.	Corn.	Shipments. Wheat.	Corn.
St. Louis	22,307	89,100	4,500	56,000
Chicago	114,794	288,394	14,500	162,936
Milwaukee	34,433	1,930	9,765	
Toledo	14,300	8,972		
New York	54,000	31,000		150,550
Baltimore	56,250	141,199	11,000	11,000

CHICAGO INSPECTIONS—99 cars spring wheat; 10 cars winter wheat; 216 cars corn; 97 cars oats; 11 cars rye; 28 cars barley.

Receipts and Shipments of Leading Articles for the Past 24 Hours.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, brls	4,500	12,257
Wheat, bu	22,307	4,500
Corn, bu	89,100	56,000
Oats, bu	26,000	13,625
Rye, bu	1,100	1,550
Barley, bu	22,200	
Hay, tons	544	166
Hides, brls		1,424
Lard, lbs	448,592	49,846
Cattle, No	49,675	81,804
Hogs, No	7,800	5,750

Grain Inspections.

INTO ELEVATORS—Wheat—1 car No. 2 spring; 1 car No. 3 do; 1 car No. 2 red; 2 cars No. 3 do; 15 cars No. 2 red winter; 1 car No. 3 do; 1 car No. 4 winter; 9 cars rejected do; total, 31 cars. Corn—2 cars No. 2; 5 cars rejected; total, 169 cars. Oats—12 cars spring. Total in, 238 cars. Barley—1 car rejected.

OUT OF ELEVATORS—Wheat—2 cars No. 2 red winter; 12 cars No. 3 do; 2 cars No. 4 winter; 4 cars rejected; total, 20 cars. Corn—2 cars No. 2 mixed; 17 cars rejected; total, 19 cars. Oats—1 car No. 2; 1 cars rejected; total, 2 cars. Rye—1 car No. 2; 1 car rejected; total, 2 cars. Total out, 53 cars and 53,500 bu.

Commercial Notes.

Grover Cleveland inaugurated President to-day and better times in prospect, but more heart into the trade. The consequence was seen in the healthy way in which the markets started out. Good times coming, boys! Gustav T. Blakeslee, manager for the Union Grain Company of Kansas, which has agencies at thirty-eight points in that State, was on 'Change to-day. Questioned as to the prospect for wheat, he said, "The crop, I believe, will be an average one in condition. There was some winter-killing and the fly inflicted some damage last fall, but all in all the prospects are good for an average crop. I have wheat on hand and would like to see an advance, and would like to contribute my mite to these damage reports, but I can't honestly do so. The acreage of the State is fully 25 per cent less than last year. As for corn, I believe the crop is largely overestimated. There is none to speak of cribbed, but there is still a good deal in the fields."

A private telegram from Chicago stated that one reason for the advance in wheat was that a leading St. Louis trader was heavily short there and they were trying to get out. Another above storms of Carmel, Ill., writes that in a two weeks' visit to Tennessee he found no wheat, either above stock of old or wheat is cleaned out and the new crop is killed. He must have referred to his name loose on the crop.—In a letter from Holmes & Co. Oil City, Pa., to Barnes & Durbin, they say: "Taking a wide and general view of the trade, we find a greater consumption than ever before, a production less than it has been in years notwithstanding that Warren oil & Gas and phenomenally rich. Consider for a moment that the oil country is becoming bankrupt, simply because it costs more and much more to produce than it commands when produced. Consider that two-thirds of the wells are still slowly declining; that the new ones don't start up; that a generally better t

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,

PUBLISHED BY

THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.

JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

(Entered at the Post Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class mail matter.)

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

One year, postage paid	$9 00
Six months	4 50
Three months	2 25
One month	85
One month (delivered by carrier)	65
By the week (delivered by carrier)	15

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper regularly will confer a favor upon us by reporting the same to this office by postal card.

THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid	$1 00
Six months, postage paid	60

All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressed

POST-DISPATCH,

515 and 517 Market street.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1885.

CLEVELAND begins well.

AT last we have a President of the whole United States.

THE Democratic party is now the National party. Its President is the National President.

THIS is Inauguration Day. We hope the record of the next four years will make to-day a greater Democratic festival than St. Jackson's Day.

THE Colonels refuse to accept the idea that they called on CLEVELAND for the purpose of getting NICK BELL put in as an Assistant Postmaster General.

REPRESENTATIVE CHILDS of Kansas City makes a serious charge in regard to the purchase of bonds for the State by the fiscal agent of the State in New York.

WE have a high opinion of Gen. McCLELLAN, who is talked of for the Berlin mission, but we have pre-empted that mission for Mr. CHARLES GIBSON of Missouri.

THE bill providing for Gen GRANT'S retirement passed both houses this morning, and was signed by the President—a fitting celebration of the inauguration of a Democratic President.

AFTER the Cabinet business is over we propose to give early information about the local tickets. The foresight of the POST-DISPATCH is as good as the hindsight of any other paper.

THE only cloud upon the sunshine of Democratic prosperity to-day is the cloud of office-beggars swarming at the National capital. They do not help the credit or the prospects of Democracy.

THE *Republican* this morning publishes a list of the Cabinet that would undoubtedly have captured our hundred-dollar prize if it had been sent in before February 24. It is the list we published February 23.

WASHINGTON is thronged as it never was before, and it seems to be expected that CLEVELAND'S heart will melt when he sees what a mighty multitude of well-dressed and good-looking men have been kept out of office for the last twenty-four years.

ONE little militia company from St. Louis has attracted an admiration and favorable attention which go far to reconcile us to the disparagement cast on Missouri on account of the brigade of office-seeking Colonels by which the State is misrepresented in Washington.

INASMUCH as belated communications to the Prize Cabinet continue to straggle into this office, it may be worth while to repeat that the competition closed on February 24. The Cabinet was announced by us on February 25, and there is every indication that our announcement was correct. Any contributor who has filled six of the Cabinet positions correctly has a chance of winning the prize.

THE dynamiters are threatening to send an army of their kind to join the forces of the MAHDI and teach him how to drive the British army out of Africa. This is a mean attempt to impose on his ignorance of their military record, and, if it succeeds, his career as a conqueror will soon be over. While he is showing them how to whip the British with naked Arab spearmen and to capture rifles and Krupp guns enough to arm a host, why can't they let him alone?

CRITTENDEN'S term is over, but the crookedness of CRITTENDEN'S administration keeps on cropping out in spots. The State lost and somebody gained a large sum of money by the disposition which that administration made of the H. & St. Joe payment, contrary to the provisions of a plain mandatory statute. Now Representative CHILES comes to the front with a table indicating another steal of considerable proportions in the investment of the State's funds.

JOHN BULL'S diplomatic fences are broken down all around the field of his operations. Germany has gobbled up a huge slice of territory on the African coast, and about all that remains unoccupied of Oceanica. As far as words can go, BISMARCK and his organs are daily adding insult to injury. Both African and Asiatic questions are producing dangerous strains on the relations between England and France, and the question of peace or war between England and Russia seems to depend upon a chance collision between Afghan and Russian outposts, liable to happen at any moment. The Porte is grinding its teeth at England, and Italy alone offers her friendly cooperation. With India meditating revolt, Ireland in a ferment of Republicanism, and the Mahdi driving the British army out of Islam's African territory, the nations of Europe seem inclined to take a hand in another of their periodical games of grab.

IN another column we publish a tabular statement of the quotations at which bonds were purchased by the Fund Commissioners under CRITTENDEN'S administration, and the quotations of the same bonds in the market on the same day, from which it appears that there is a trifling discrepancy of $150,000 or so which the State has lost and which somebody has made. Until the evidence is in we hesitate to pass an opinion, but it looks as if some gentlemen who have recently been occupying the highest and most honorable offices of the State of Missouri would do well to inquire about the lowest rates and fastest trains to Canada.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Four years ago GROVER CLEVELAND was unknown outside the limits of a provincial city. To-day he is President of the United States. It would be idle to affirm that he has risen so fast and far by the sheer force of pre-eminent ability; or that his record as Sheriff, Mayor, and Governor has demonstrated beyond all doubt his fitness for the highest executive office in the world. He owes quite as much to an extraordinary combination of political circumstances as to his personal merits, whatever these may be. Indeed, it may be said that he is, to larger extent than any elected President we have had for thirty years, the creature of circumstances; the result of complicated political influences in the formation and direction of which he has had little or no share. On the other hand, it will be conceded that if he had not discharged satisfactorily the duties heretofore imposed upon him, he could not now have been the chosen chief magistrate of fifty millions of people. Whether the reputation gained in subordinate positions will be sustained in the supreme position remains to be seen. If few Presidents, at their accession to that office, have had a less troublesome past to be vindicated or atoned for, fewer still have had a future that could be less helped by the past, or one on which the popular verdict was more impartially suspended—waiting the unimpeachable evidence of official action.

That one whose entire experience in public affairs is measured by four years will make no mistakes as President, is a proposition simply incredible, if not utterly ridiculous. A liberal margin of error may be credited to President CLEVELAND in advance; but, unless his character has been grossly misunderstood, the error will be of the head and not of the heart—a failure in judgment, not deliberate wrong-doing. He has shown himself thus far thoroughly honest and honorable, incapable of either intrigue or insincerity, invulnerable alike to flattery or intimidation, with strong convictions strongly held, ready to assume any and all legitimate responsibility, incorruptible, independent, fearless. Unless his whole previous career is a lie he will be, for good or ill, his own President, not anybody else's; no man's man; his own master; the tool of no clique or faction; the puppet and mouthpiece of no "kitchen cabinet," nor the mere exponent and echo of his constitutional advisers. The new administration may or may not be an unqualified success, from a purely partisan standpoint; but we believe it will be clear and clean in principle and purpose, true in all respects to fundamental Democratic ideas, and worthy of the best Democratic traditions. And we believe that in the new President the people of the United States will have a faithful and conscientious public servant; not the slave of a party, or the representative of a section; liable to be wrong, but honestly trying to be right; doing his duty, as he understands it, without fear or favor; with no meaner ambition than to deserve and obtain the approbation of his fellow-citizens.

IN answer to a recent suggestion in the *Republican* that the temperance people should be called on to relieve the distress of the once celebrated PEAK family of bell ringers because they were wont to give their concerts in connection with the cause of temperance, an esteemed correspondent makes the suggestion that all those who are ruined by drinking should apply to the *Republican* for relief. It is a poor rule that doesn't work both ways, but we are quite certain that the *Republican* would refuse to make itself responsible for the results of its teaching and example.

THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

What the Editors of the New York Journals are Saying To-day.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The WORLD says: "Mr. Arthur has made, on the whole, an honorable, well meaning, respectable President, and in his retirement he will bear with him the respect of his fellow-citizens, and their best wishes for his continued good digestion, piscatorial luck, prosperity and happiness."

THE SUN.

The Sun says: "We expect to see a great improvement in the tone of Washington society. If there is less display there will be more refinement. If the costumes are not so costly they will be more admirable, because they will be paid for in the wearers' own money. If there is not so much show, there will be more solid worth. If there is less wealth, there will be more honesty."

THE TIMES.

The Times says: "In the crowds who are flocking to Washington to witness the inauguration of President Cleveland, there are two classes, both eager and hopeful—one for office, the other for reform. We believe that in the main the former will, and the latter will not, be disappointed."

THE TRIBUNE.

The Tribune says: "The Republican party goes out of power with a consciousness that it has neither neglected its opportunities nor betrayed the great interests intrusted to it. The country owes not only its prosperity but its existence to the long line of continuous Republican administration ending to-day."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SUBSCRIBER—Either pronunciation is correct.

C., (Lebanon, Mo.)—Adelaide Neilson died in Paris.

SETTLER—Action on the Oklahoma district was lost at the late session of Congress, and there is no prospect of the country being open for settlement within a year.

READER—We are not able to judge between the claims of El Paso and Las Vegas. The mining regions of the Southwest are not flourishing now, and a workman who could not do well in St. Louis could not do well there.

THE INAUGURAL.

It Reads Like Jefferson's Great Address of March 4, 1801.

Candid, Clear, Direct and Pointed Declarations of Policy.

A Man of the People Who Will be President of the Whole People.

Mr. Cleveland's Statement of the Principles That Will Govern His Administration of the Chief Magistracy.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The following is the inaugural address of Grover Cleveland: FELLOW-CITIZENS—In the presence of this vast assemblage of my countrymen, I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and right of self-government, they have committed to one of their fellow-citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremony adds little to the solemn responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer, and nothing is needed to strengthen my resolution to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare. Amid the din of party strifes, the people's choice was made; but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our democratic principle needs no apology, and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share largely depend upon the proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when partisanship should be merged into the patriotism of the citizen. To-day the executive branch of the Government is transferred to new keeping. But this is still a government of all the people, and it should be none the less the object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and the exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by ungrudging acquiescence in the popular will, and also by a conscientious concern for the general weal. Moreover, if from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudice and distrust, and determine, with manly confidence in one another, to work out harmoniously the achievements of our national destiny, we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

ON this auspicious occasion

WE MAY WELL RENEW

the pledge of our devotion to the Constitution, which, launched by the founders of the republic, and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts, and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the Father of his Country our Constitution was commended for adoption as the "result of a spirit of amity and of mutual concession." In that same spirit it should be administered in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country, and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and those who will succeed to the blessings of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competing interests subject to federal control, persistently seeking the recognition of their claims, need give us no fear that "the greatest good to the greatest number" will fail to be accomplished in the halls of national legislation if that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the Constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender or postponement of private interests and the abandonment of local advantages, remuneration will be found in the thought that the common interest is subserved the and general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty,

I SHALL ENDEAVOR TO BE GUIDED

by a just and unstrained construction of the Constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the Federal Government and those reserved to the States or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which, by the Constitution and laws, have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the Government. But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen, on the farm, in the workshop, the busy marts of trade, and everywhere, should share with him. The Constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours; the Government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours; the suffrage which executes the will of free men is yours; the laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meeting to the State Capitols and the National Capitol are yours.

YOUR EVERY VOTER,

as surely as every chief magistrate under the same high sanction though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all; every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the people's will impressed upon the whole framework of our civil policy, municipal, State and federal, and this is the price of our liberty, and the inspiration of our faith in our republic.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public place to closely limit the public expenditures to the actual needs of government economically administered because this bounds the right of the Government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of citizens, and because public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a republican form of government, and most compatible with the mission of the American people. Those who are selected for a limited term to manage public affairs

ARE STILL OF THE PEOPLE,

and may do much by their example to encourage, consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow-citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity. The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the settlement and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the tradition and the prosperity of our republic. It is the policy of independence favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power,

IT IS THE POLICY OF PEACE,

suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and Washington and Jefferson: peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliance with none. A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demand that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of the business interests and make the wage of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as

TO RELIEVE THE PEOPLE FROM UNNECESSARY TAXATION,

having a due regard to the interests of capital invested and the workingmen employed. An accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury is apt to tempt extravagance and waste.

Care for the property of the Nation and for the needs of future settlers requires that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation. The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the Government and that their education and civilization be promoted with a view to ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the Territories destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world shall be repressed. The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizenship, and bringing with them, and retaining, habits and customs repugnant to our civilization. The people demand reform in the administration of the Government and the application of business principles to public affairs. As a means to this end civil service reform

SHOULD BE IN GOOD FAITH ENFORCED.

Our citizens have the right to protection from the incompetency of public employes who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service and from the corrupting influence of those who promise, and the vicious methods of those who expect, such rewards, and those who worthily seek the public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency shall be recognized, instead of party subserviency, or the surrender of honest political belief. In the administration of a government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men, there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges. Under the Constitution and its amendments, all discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable, except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement.

THE FACT THAT THEY ARE CITIZENS

entitles them to all the rights due to the relation, and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities. These topics and the constant and ever-varying wants of an active and enterprising population may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavors of all who make and execute the federal laws.

OUR DUTIES ARE PRACTICAL,

and call for industrious application, an intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and, above all, a firm determination by united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouchsafed to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history. Let us invoke His aid and His blessing upon our labors.

LADIES' LABORS.

Annual Meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society To-Day.

The annual meeting of the St. Louis Woman's Baptist Missionary Society convened in the chapel of the Second Baptist Church this morning. The bright morning brought out a large attendance, and during both morning and afternoon sessions the interest was great. Among those present were the following ladies: Mrs. N. C. Hudson, president; Mrs. W. Harris, recording secretary; Mrs. Dr. Ludington, treasurer; Mrs. E. L. Foote, vice-president of the State Society, of Clinton, Mo.; Mesdames W. B. Harris, Avis, Kellogg, Brookes, Wagoner, H. C. Boyd, J. S. Dunham, D. H. Chapman, G. L. Joy, D. B. Howard, A. M. Averill, Belle Hamlin, Jas. Teasdale, M. C. Teasdale, Wm. Page, D. B. Guernsey, O. D. Bingham.

The exercises of the day were commenced with devotional exercises, which were conducted from 9:30 to 10 o'clock by Mrs. W. B. Harris. A Bible reading prepared by Dr. Marston was then given, after which Mrs. N. C. Hudson delivered the president's address, taking occasion to compliment the society on the excellence of its work the past year despite the adverse financial conditions. The greetings from the various Baptist churches were represented by Mesdames Avis, Kellogg, Brookes, Wagoner and others. Reports then followed from the church circles and the young ladies' societies. After some remarks by the State Secretary, a vocal solo was rendered by Mrs. Kreiter, which was succeeded by papers from Misses Obear, Reynolds and May. After a solo by Mrs. Albert Deau, the president appointed the following as the nominating committee: Second Church, Mrs. T. Crane, Mrs. A. S. Sayle; Third Mrs. Roach, Mrs. Wright; Delmar avenue, Mrs. John Woodson. Mrs. Ferguson; Fourth, Mrs. Ella Wright, Mrs. J. H. Tabbett; Park avenue, Mrs. Duff. The morning session then adjourned and a dinner prepared at the church by all the Baptist churches of the city was partaken of.

THE AFTERNOON'S SESSION

was opened with devotional exercises conducted by Mrs. D. H. Haucock. The recording secretary, Mrs. Wm. Harris, submitted her annual report, as did the treasurer, Mrs. Ludington, showing the collections for 1884 to have been $634 59, an increase of $25 over 1883. All the money, except a few dollars, it was stated, goes to support of Mrs. Lord's school at Ningpo, China. The annual report of the corresponding secretary, Miss Theodosia May, having been read, remarks were made by Mrs. E. L. Foote, vice-president, of Clinton, Mo., on the aspect of the work in the State in general. The most interesting part of the day's proceedings was connected with the paper on "The Chinese at Home," by Mrs. Marston. The trend of the production was commendatory of the work among the Chinese in American cities. To give the subject a practical illustration, Mr. Chas. E. Ford, superintendent of the Chinese Sunday-school, an extended illustrated sketch of which appeared in yesterday's POST-DISPATCH, introduced two of his most proficient pupils, who sang gospel hymns and read scripture to the great edification of the meeting. After this exposition of the Christian capabilities of Chinese character, the Children's Mission Bands of the Second and Third Churches were presented to the Assembly. After some singing the election of officers was proceeded with, which prolonged the session until twilight.

The Wabash Strike.

A machinist writes from North Springfield, Mo., contradicting Mr. A. A. Talmage's statement with reference to the wages of skilled machinists in the Wabash shops. He states that the pay has been 23 cents per hour instead of 30 cents, and $2 per day for eight hours' work instead of $2 40. The reduction of 10 per cent will give the machinists only $2 25 for ten hours' work, and when the hours are reduced to eight hours the pay will be $1 80. He accuses the Wabash of systematically maltreating the workmen at Moberly states that the hands in the car machinery and bridge departments of the works there have struck to the number of 625 men. Several firemen have been discharged for refusing to dump engines, and there is talk of shutting down the shops.

Corporation Elections.

The St. Louis Terminal Railway Company elected directors yesterday for the ensuing year. The following were chosen: J. M. Thompson, E. W. Woodward, S. M. Breckenridge, J. N. Kinney and C. M. Woodward.

The East St. Louis Terminal Railway Company elected J. M. Thompson and Frank Davidson to fill the two vacancies which occur annually.

The Union Railway and Transit Company in St. Louis elected J. M. Thompson, W. H. Clement, E. W. Woodward, H. Hamm and J. N. Kinney.

The same company in East St. Louis elected John Doyle and J. M. Thompson to fill two vacancies which occur annually.

A TURN OF FATE.

The Hard Luck of Some of Cleveland's Rivals.

Gen. Slocum and His Unlucky Aspirations—Sherman and McClellan—The Latter's Lack of Punctuality—Dan Lockwood, the Man Who Nominated Cleveland Three Times, For as Many Different Offices.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—General Slocum, who is the marshal of the inauguration ceremonies Wednesday, believes that if fortune had not turned against him upon two separate occasions, he would have been President of the United States. He looks at it in this way. New York has always dominated during late years in the Democratic National Convention. The Governorship of New York has been an easy stepping-stone to secure that nomination. In the convention that nominated Robinson for Governor in '76, Slocum was a prominent candidate. He was generally backed by the Brooklyn people. John Kelley and Tammany also supported him. Boss McLaughlin, of Brooklyn, however, would not support Slocum, for fear of John Kelley's influence with him. In the convention which nominated Cleveland, Slocum had the support of McLaughlin, but then he was unable to get the support of Tammany. Kelley and McLaughlin would not pull together. So, although he was a very strong candidate, he failed to secure the nomination. Grover Cleveland secured it and became President. There is no doubt but what General Slocum regards the whole result as simply a turn of fate. He who will ride as Marshal in the procession should have by good rights, he thinks, the seat of honor in the President's carriage. A friend of Slocum's in speaking of him last night said "The General has been playing in hard luck in politics for some time. The only moral victory that he has accomplished since the war is his defeat of Howard Carroll."

* * *

General McClellan has been here for a day or two. He was to have been the marshal of the ceremonies on Wednesday. He could not make up his mind, however, to come; neither could he make up his mind for some days to refuse. It was only at the last moment that he decided upon coming. But he declined finally to perform the duties of marshal of the day. This vacillation of McClellan's, and his incapacity for making an off-hand decision, are said to be the principal reasons for his failure as a military commander. Three or four years ago there was a reunion of the Army of the Potomac in Washington. McClellan had been invited and had been asked to make an address before the assembly. The committee could never find out whether he was coming or not. The day before the reunion they received a letter from him saying that he thought he could not come. But even then he did not say positively that he could not. In the arrangement of the dinner, his plate was placed next to General Sherman's. When they all sat down this seat was vacant. Sherman, who is very fond of company, beckoned to a friend of his to come up and occupy the vacant place, saying: "I hate to sit alone." As his friend sat down, Sherman began a discourse upon McClellan's character. Said he: "You can judge a man as well by small things as by great. Now McClellan is a nice agreeable man, but he is incapable of being upon the right spot at the right time. The trouble with him is he never can make up his mind just what he wants to do. Now he gave us all to understand that he was coming, and"—here Gen. Sherman looked up. "My God, who is that coming? Why that is McClellan. Get up my friend, get up; make way for the General." Sherman turned then towards McClellan with the greatest cordiality, and said: "We knew that you would come," welcoming him with the greatest conviviality.

* * *

It is understood here that McClellan is to have one of the first-class missions. He is talked of in connection with the French mission. Thurman is his most formidable rival. It is possible that a compromise may be made by giving the Berlin mission to McClellan. Pendleton is often spoken of in connection with the English mission than anyone else. The McLeans, who have been fighting Pendleton for a number of years, are very jubilant over the fact that they have been able to keep him from being considered in connection with the Cabinet. Those who are nearest to Mr. Cleveland, however, do not credit the McLeans with any special influence. It is hardly probable that they will be able to exercise any power in preventing Mr. Pendleton from being employed in the diplomatic service. He is one of Mr. Bayard's most intimate and trusted friends. Bayard as Secretary of State would naturally recommend him to the best of the first-class missions.

* * *

I saw Dan Lockwood last night, the man who nominated Mr. Cleveland for Sheriff, Mayor, Governor and President. He is much run after since he has come to Washington, as it is believed here that he will be a prominent member of the kitchen cabinet. Mr. Lockwood is a man in the neighborhood of 48 years of age. He is nearly six feet in height, with a well-rounded figure. He has the powerful physical frame which seems to be necessary for continued political success. He is as swarthy as an Italian. His hair and short, crisp mustache are jet black, not showing a single thread of gray. His forehead is broad and full. His eyebrows are very pronounced over a pair of intensely black eyes. His nose is straight, with thin, delicate nostrils. His teeth are solid and white; their regularity and clearness are shown with great distinctness every time he smiles, on account of the contrast afforded by his very dark complexion. His square, prominent jaws are clean shaven. He always dresses in black. He is a fine lawyer; is a good speaker, and probably will be a prominent figure under the new Administration. When I saw him at one of the up-to wn hotels last night he was surro unded by a crowd of Buffalo admirers. Each one of these men were broad-shouldered and deep-chested, with the rotund figures of men who live well and enjoy robust health. Indeed it is quite a common thing in Washington during the last two days to call every stout, healthy-looking man who is closely buttoned up in a black or brown frock coat, a resident of Buffalo. The fresh high color of these citizens of the lake town make them look like so many Englishmen. Their complexions are in strong contrast with the yellow brown sallow of the Southern types among the visitors.

* * *

One of the most persistent mortals who has ever visited Washington is Fredericks, who is a member of the next House from Iowa. He has been a contestant for a seat in the House. He came here last winter and fought his case through the entire session, but without meeting with any success. He came back again this session and succeeded during the winter in obtaining a report from the Committee on Elections in his favor. The next thing has been to get this report before the House. Its adoption is certain if the House can reach it. The adoption of the report means the payment to Fredericks of the expense of the conduct of his case and the salary for the term of $10,000. At this writing, Monday morning, he is not very confident of getting his case before the House. At best he can only hope to be admitted during the closing hours of Congress. The man who has no title to the seat has drawn the pay and has had all the honors. The Republicans have put every obstacle in the way of getting at this case because Fredericks is a Democrat. If his report does not get got before the House his salary for the term for which he is elected will hardly make him even for the expense that he has incurred.

AT REST.

Death of A. D. Bradley, a Well-Known Lawyer, Politician and Actor.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A. D. Bradley, an actor, well-known in his profession from New York to San Francisco, died at the Home for Incurables at Fordham, on Monday night. The immediate cause of his death was pneumonia, growing out of a severe cold contracted about a week ago. Mr. Bradley had been at the Home for the past eleven months, where he was supported by the Actors' Fund. The disease which laid him up was apoplexy. Mr. Bradley was born in Waterford, Maine, about the year 1830. He was educated for the law, but forsook that profession to become an editor of a newspaper in his native town, together with a brother of Artemus Ward. The great humorist was at the time the devil of the printing room. The newspaper, as well as the law business, proved too monotonous for Mr. Bradley, and he finally went to Boston, where he joined the Boston Theater Company. He remained on the stage until 1858, when he removed to Chicago and resumed the practice of law. In the excitement of the Lincoln and Douglas contest of 1860, he was

DRAWN INTO POLITICS,

and figured prominently in the Illinois campaign. He is said to have stumped the State for Lincoln. Mr. Bradley afterward joined the McVicker Company in Chicago. He played several comedy parts, but his great forte was then, and ever after, first old man. From Chicago he went to San Francisco and joined a stock company playing at the Grand Opera House, where he was for a time stage manager. Edwin F. Thorne was leading man. He played in this city ten or twelve years ago in the summer seasons at Wallack's and the Union Square. He asterwards became a member of the Baldwin Theater stock company in San Francisco under the management of Thomas McFarland, and was given his favorite role of first old man. His "big hit" was the character comedy part in "Chispa." The Baldwin company went to pieces in the season of 1881-2. As his health was very poor he was advised by his friends to make the ocean trip from San Francisco to New York. The trip

PROVED VERY BENEFICIAL;

so much so that he had been in New York but a few weeks when he made an engagement for a tour through Denver and California with Mrs. F. M. Bates' Company. It was while in Oregon that his disease first made its appearance, compelling him to return to San Francisco. His last appearance on the stage was at a benefit tendered him there in 1883 by members of the Bohemian Club, of which he had been formerly a member. On his return to New York in April, 1884, he was obliged to retire to the Home for Incurables. He leaves a widow. The body will be buried by the Actors' Fund at 2 o'clock this afternoon at Trinity Cemetery.

SACRIFICED TO BUSINESS.

Magnificent New York Estates Transformed into Brickyards.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

MARLBOROUGH, N. Y., March 4.—The rich deposits of clay at Haverstraw and vicinity are gradually being "worked out," and for a year or two brick-makers have been looking for new fields on both banks of the Hudson River. The most valuable deposit found so far is situated on the west bank about three miles south of Marlborough, and it is on what is known as the Bancroft Davis place. The estate and residence about six months ago were among

THE MOST PICTURESQUE AND IMPOSING

along the Hudson Valley. To-day preparations for making brick on a large scale are in progress, so much so, that one yard is expected to turn out between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 bricks during the season of 1885. Tenement houses have been built, and all sorts of machinery and engines are in readiness to start up as soon as the weather permits. The noted Davis estate is now known as Roseton, and in a few months a Post Office will be opened, and the population will number over 250 persons. The clay is said by experts to be the finest in the river countries, it being clean and cutting like cheese. The Davis mansion has been dismantled, and the company that owns the place expects to make money out of the entire deal and exposed the nefarious practices of the Chinamen in reference to young girls, which they succeeded in entirely breaking up, by the aid of the press, the business of even the legitimate Chinamen fell off greatly, there being no attractions here for the visiting Chinamen. They did not come in the immense numbers they formerly did, and the result was that they bought their goods nearer home. A consequence of this was some people were hurt, who, even if they did carry on an unlawful business, knew that such existed, and while it lasted made other business good, so you cannot expect these people to have much affection for the Young Men's Society. It is no wonder that the existence of this society has

BECOME AN EYESORE,

and as little wonder that they have determined to get rid of us, by getting possession of the lease, which expires next May. But opposition being the life of trade, and the Chinamen, like other people, having learned something in this country, began to split up about who was to be the one that would get it. Jealousy having entered into their ranks, they began to plot against one another, and the result was that a man residing on E. 8th Broadway offered $1,800 a year for the house, which is worth less than half the amount. The investor commenced to look out for a tenant for the house, among other Chinamen not residents from the district, well knowing that he could not get any such rent from them. This brought on a meeting several days ago in Mott street, and it was thereby resolved to boycott the new lessee of the building now rented and expressed their sympathy towards the Chinese Young Men's Association, whom they claimed to be on friendly terms with. It is the intention of the Chinamen who are now

PAYING EXORBITANT RENTS

to refuse to pay them after the expiration of their leases, and throw the property into the hands of their landlords and compel them to take lower rents."

It is curious to note that there is not a laundry on the block. It was learned that the house at No. 20 Mott street is the property of Mrs. Wright, who lives in Westchester, but it is in the hands of agents visited and in all of them the same answer was noted—shelves affairs was noted—shelves weight of thousands of dollars, attended by numbers of women filling their housenold effects to A Franklin avenue pawnbroker ness has averaged $5.0 a mo previous winter, and as you noughing from this investment. All we have is a place to meet."

"Who has got possession now?"

"Of that I am not sure. Dog Hop, who keeps ostensibly a grocery store at No. 1, has long been after the house. I hear he has been

OUTGENERALED BY TOM LEE,

who employed an agent to rent the premises. All I know for certain is that the house has been rented for $1,400, and that the society must go—where to cannot tell; but there is no place in the ward for them, and this will break up the association."

On the 1st of May the Young Men's Catholic Association must give way to the Chinese.

CHINATOWN.

The Celestial Residents of New York Securing Valuable Premises.

A Religious Body Outbid for a High Priced House—San Francisco Chinamen Starting a Gorgeous Gambling Den—An Interesting Fight.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 4.—It is now twelve years since the first three-card monte Chinaman planted his game in the quiet little corner of the Sixth Ward, known as Mott street. From Chatham Square to the head of Denn street, Chinamen were renting stores, renting floors and some even rented whole houses, never stopping to count the cost. This community has become so distinctively Chinese that one of the most shrewd and intelligent of their number, Tom Lee, was made a deputy sheriff. So successful had he become in business that he was able to purchase outright two houses on the street. From that day to this the district has grown more and more infested by the Chinese, so that it is now familiarly known as Chinatown. Some years ago, about one-half a block of property on the western end of the street belonged to the estates of the Moravian Brotherhood. This property was partly occupied by Chinese. The Moravian brothers tried to sell the property, but found it impossible to realize anything like a fair figure upon it. An investigation was ordered to discover the cause, and it was found that the presence of Chinese had depreciated the property.

THE CHINESE WERE ROOTED OUT

and the property cleared of them from No. 24 up to Pell street. New leases were made out containing conditions that no part of the property was to be sut-let to a Chinaman. This had the desired effect, the property again became respectable, and a large sum of money was obtained for it. A syndicate bought the property, and resold it in lots of one house each, upon the same conditions. The heathen Chinee was in no way daunted by this. He has kept up a constant warfare for possession against the Christian element in the neighborhood. Their greatest enemy has been the Church of the Transfiguration, but the near approach of the May renting term has developed a strong force among the almond-eyed residents to break this Christian barrier to their progress along the street. Just at present they are endeavoring to get the house No. 20 Mott street, as this house is the barrier. The house has been leased since the year 1875 by the

YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION,

formed by the young men of the Church of the Transfiguration, but having a roll of membership of 180 of the best and most intelligent young men in the district, who were born and brought up in the ward.

AT AN EXPENSE OF OVER $1,000

the association turned the building into reading, literary and billiard rooms, where a pleasant and instructive evening can be spent by the members, thus keeping them from bad company. It was by the efforts of the young men that opium joints of Mott street and the gambling dens were, in a great measure, cleared out and broken up. The Chinese have made an offer of $700 more rent than the Association is paying, which is far above what the property is worth for business or any other purpose. This fact has just leaked out to the church people, and the young men of the association, causing no little comment on among them. The police of the Sixth Precinct are puzzling to know why such a large sum has been offered to rent the premises. It is intimated that

A GORGEOUS AND EXTENSIVE GAMBLING DEN

is proposed by certain Chinamen who came to this city from San Francisco, and who have resolved to fight all the small gambling houses in this city that do such a thriving business. At the office of the Young Men's Society no information could be obtained, but outside a member of the association said: "I would not like to say much about this affair, as I think if you let it alone you will see a general break up in Chinatown, which may result in the Chinese abandoning the locality altogether."

"How would that be brought about?"

"Now, you commit me to the whole question. The facts are known to all the members of the society, although none of them would like to speak about it."

"Is it a fact that the Christian young men must go?"

"I may as well tell you. Yes; the lease runs out in May, and the whole house is rented out to Chinamen at an exorbitant rental. It seems that ever since these young men made war on the opium dens and exposed the nefarious practices of the Chinamen in reference to young girls, which they succeeded in entirely breaking up, by the aid of the press, the business of even the legitimate Chinamen fell off greatly, there being no attractions here for the visiting Chinamen. They did not come in the immense numbers they formerly did, and the result was that they bought their goods nearer home. A consequence of this was some people were hurt, who, even if they did carry on an unlawful business, knew that such existed, and while it lasted made other business good, so you cannot expect these people to have much affection for the Young Men's Society. It is no wonder that the existence of this society has

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PAYING OLD BILLS.

The Assembly Devotes a Night to Appropriating Money for Private Claims.

In the Council last night the contract of the St. Louis Iron Foundry to furnish $2,310 worth of castings was approved. A bill allowing Ellen M. Delaney $3,500 for the death of her husband, who was killed in the Fire Department, and a bill allowing Henry S.

MISERY'S MONUMENT.

To be Found in the Crowded Shelves of the Pawnbrokers.

The Loan Offices Besieged All Winter by the Poor—Thousands of Pledges Which Will Never be Redeemed—Want Still Keeping the Pawnbrokers Supplied With Applicants—What the Money-Lenders Say.

The most pitiful monument which the hard times have raised to the sufferings of the poor during the past winter is to be found in the closely packed shelves of the pawnbrokers. Never before were these receptacles so crowded with collateral, and when it is remembered that each of the thousands of parcels has its own story of suffering to tell, it takes but a glance over the walls of any of the local pawnbroker shops to suggest the vast amount of hardship to which unemployed working men and their families have been subjected during the cold days of the unproductive winter which is just ending. If these parcels could find tongue to tell their stories, they would be found not less monotonous than pathetic. They would deal almost solely with sufferings from cold and hunger, with only here and there—far less frequently than many might suppose—a tale of want, resulting from or aggravated by dissipation. In a visit to a number of these establishments yesterday a POST-DISPATCH reporter had an insight into the business which fully revealed to him the fact that the amount of hardship dealt out to the poor during the winter by a season niggard of work and prolific of inclement weather was of appalling extent, and that never before perhaps was there a greater necessity than at present of an early and general revival of business in those lines of trade which supply the workingman with the opportunity of earning money. At the first establishment he visited on Fourth street below Market he had to wait until

THREE APPLICANTS FOR LOANS

were served before he had an opportunity of addressing the proprietor. Each of them had a bundle of clothes to offer as collateral for the advance required. The last of these was a middle-aged, careworn woman who drew from a market basket two articles—a well worn cloak and a decidedly shabby patchwork bed comfort. The pawnbroker gave them a careless glance, laid them on a counter and, looking up at the woman, said laconically, "a dollar."

"I thought I'd get $2 on them," the woman remarked meekly. "I paid—"

"I can't give more than a dollar," the pawnbroker remarked curtly, interrupting her in her explanation.

"Can't you make it a dollar and a half?" the woman asked in appealing tones.

"One dollar," the man repeated.

"Well," said the woman, with an irrepressible sigh, "let me have the dollar. I've got to have it."

The money was handed over, together with a pawn ticket, in the preparation of which the pawnbroker displayed a dexterity which evidently had come of much recent practice. When the woman turned away the pawnbroker turned to the reporter and, having learned his mission, readily assented to telling what he knew of the relation which exists between hard times and weather, and a crowded condition of a pawnbroker's shelves.

"Yes," he said, "it has been a hard winter, and we have done more loaning than ever before. We never before had our shelves so packed as at present. We've had quite a run during the past few days on overcoats and bed-clothing. A good many of the people who left them here will regret it if we have another cold snap."

"Which is quite likely," the reporter suggested.

"Yes, quite likely," the pawnbroker answered. "It shows how

THOROUGHLY DESTITUTE

the poor are when they pawn such articles as those as soon as there comes even a faint promise of better weather."

"Lots of profit for pawnbrokers in such a winter as last?" the reporter suggested, glancing along the rolls, which were completely covered with parcels.

"Not so much as many imagine," the pawnbroker answered. "Now look here at what that woman left with me. Examine that cloak and comforter and let me hear what you think of them."

The reporter took up the two articles and examined them critically. They were decidedly the worse for wear and never had been, even in their distant palmy days, remarkable either for material or make up.

"If you were in my line of business would you advance more than a dollar on these?" the pawnbroker asked. The reporter was obliged to confess that he did not think he would.

"As a matter of fact," the pawnbroker said, "such a transaction as that is one which we would sooner avoid than not. Don't understand that I mean that I am in the habit, from laudable motives, of lending people money on unsatisfactory collateral. What I mean is, that in seasons like the present we must do a good deal of business which barely pays. On the other hand, much that we do is quite profitable, and on the whole we do well, but, in order to keep business, we must take the bad with the good. According to the present condition of business that bundle of clothing could not be sold for the money I advanced upon it. We have made barely any sales all winter, and there is absolutely no prospect of our getting any money back on that bundle till next winter. It has been all outgo of money for months past. Our receipts from interest have been

VERY GREATLY REDUCED,

and we are hoping that work will soon be provided the laboring men, so that they will come and relieve our crowded pigeon-holes, or at any rate make some payments of interest due."

"Have you noted any change in the character of your patrons this winter?"

"Yes; we have loaned money freely to workingmen of a class who previously we very seldom seen in need of our help. The better class of mechanics have visited us to a greater extent than ever before within my memory, and the quantity of tools which we have on hand is much larger at present. If this weather lasts we expect to have a clearance of our very complete line of mechanics' kits of various descriptions. It cannot come any too soon to please us, as we are overcrowded in that line and quite desirous of seeing the return of some of the money which we have been paying out so freely for several months past."

Several other pawnbrokers' establishments were visited and in all of them the same condition of affairs was noted—shelves groaning beneath the weight of thousands of pledges and counters attended by numbers of worn-looking people still bringing their household effects to swell the collections. Franklin avenue pawnbroker said: "Our business has averaged $500 a month more than in any previous winter, and, as you see, the demand still exists. It has been a terribly dull season for us as far as sales are concerned. I may say that we have had nothing all winter. Since this warm weather set in we have had a fair quantity of pledges redeemed, but unless business livens up some we shall be overstocked with goods—a condition of affairs which will not be conducive to profitable sales in the future. A large proportion of our pledges consists of clothing of various kinds, and when the low prices to which dry goods have recently tumbled are considered it will be readily seen that the margin on which many of the loans were made is not nearly as wide as we would like to have it."

MARRIED ON A TRAIN.

A Farmer Kicked to Death—Residence Burned—Missouri Matters.

NEVADA, March 4.—Mr. Geo. D. Blivins and Miss Jennie Clifford were married yesterday aboard an M., K. & T. Railway passenger train.

LOUISIANA, March 4.—The residence of J. M. Gentry was burglarized last night of $300 worth of jewelry. Peter Theobald, a farmer, fell forward from a loaded hay wagon, and was kicked to death by the horses. At the city election yesterday Wm. F. Hill was elected Mayor over Mayor McMoore.

KANSAS CITY, March 4.—Arrangements are complete for the fourth annual Grand Army of the Republic encampment.

SEDALIA, March 4.—Private Benedict, who was being taken to the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth by Capt. Penny, jumped from the train when near Otterville, and has not been recaptured.

CLARKSVILLE, March 4.—Crops are reported looking well in this vicinity.

SPRINGFIELD, March 4.—An election has been ordered to pass upon a proposition to compromise the bonded indebtedness of this, Greene County.

ARTHUR'S FUTURE.

The Last Republican President Ready to Resume His Profession.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 4.—President Arthur at noon to-day will be plain Chester A. Arthur of New York, and a letter addressed to him at the Mutual Insurance Building, on Nassau street will not go far astray. Magnificent law offices in that building for his use, and that of his firm, are now nearly completed. President Winston of the Mutual Company is a warm friend of General Arthur, and he has been holding that office for his use for nearly a year, refusing all offers for it, though the lease of it does not begin till May 1. It is understood that it is the retiring President's intention to settle down to the

QUIET PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION,

not appearing personally in a court room, as it is not considered in good taste to do so, but act as counselor and assume general charge of the office business of the firm. Before he became President General Arthur was a member of the firm of Arthur, Knevals & Rhoem. On taking the oath of office he severed his connection with the firm. It is presumed that he will now return to the old alliance, though Mr. Knevals said yesterday that this had not been fully decided upon. At the Mutual Building it is fully understood that General Arthur will occupy the rooms leased to this firm. The offices are on the fourth floor and on the Liberty street corner. They adjoin the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce and Benjamin Fowler on the other. The offices are fitted up magnificently in mahogany and cherry and will be lighted by electricity. Besides a general room there will be three private offices.

MORE HARMONY.

Stirring Sounds and Sights in the Grund Committee.

A Factional Fight Almost as Fierce as It was When Pohlman was Running Things—Nic Karr and Gus Knapper on the War Path.

An attempt was made by the Filley faction of the Republican committee, whose members are growing tired of their lonesome condition, to break into the Grund Committee last evening, but it failed. The committee met at half past three o'clock at Central Turner Hall, and the members began to wave their arms and rumple their hair immediately after the rotund and dignified Mr. Grund called them to order. Several of the statesmen, in anticipation of an unusually heavy engagement, had fortified themselves very strongly on the lower floor before going up-stairs, and were consequently bristling with motions and parliamentary points. The presence of eight gentlemen bearing proxies from absent committeemen gave rise to the alarming report that the new-comers were all emissaries of Filley's, consequently Messrs. Fox and Gutsch, the battle-scarred veterans, formed a skirmish team to head off the enemy. As each proxy was presented one or the other of them moved to reject, and insisted on a roll call of their motions, to the great disgust of members who wanted to get away to their private business. Meanwhile Nic Karr, who had been slighted by the secretary in the issuance of notices as to the programme of the meeting, took up a position near the chairman in a high state of indignation, and interjected loud, profane and utterly irrelevant remarks through the proceedings at unexpected and unseasonable times. With much labor the committee succeeded in admitting all of the proxies, but, to guard against mischief, it was specified that the proxies were good for this trip only, and would have to be admitted anew next time. Then Messrs. Gutsch and Fox made a demand for an executive session, on which the members voted till their throats got dry, and full half of them went down stairs to beer up. Those who remained were the noisiest element, and when the proceedings had reached a stage bordering on riotous, a motion to take a recess carried. Before announcing the recess, the Chair requested members to come up during the recess and announce their choice of judges and clerks to serve in their respective wards at the primaries. This was news to several of the committee, who had

NOT HEARD THAT ANY SUCH THING

as the appointment of judges was contemplated at this meeting. The denunciations were loud and reckless. Nic Karr, who had satisfied himself during the proceedings that the Chair was trying to gag him by refusing to recognize him, walked up to the Chairman's table and fiercely asked:

"How in the —— is it that no notice was sent to me about judges and clerks being appointed?"

"Oh, shut up! Oh, go 'way from me!" exclaimed Chairman Grund, as he wiped his perspiring brow and assumed an air of utter despair.

"I won't go 'way from you! I won't shut up! I've got a perfect right to know what's going on in this committee. —— —— you! You fellows can't sit down on me, —— —— you! If you run over me you'll be the first man that ever did! If you are going to try to run this thing on the dark lantern plan, just go ahead and put up your delegations. Let Charlie Schweickardt put up his delegation in the First Ward and I'll put up mine, and we'll see which ticket the Republicans of the ward will support. I'm no child, and I don't propose to let you pull the wool over my eyes."

Mr. Grund, who was manifestly innocent of having tried to swindle anybody, produced a circular, stating that judges and clerks would be appointed at this meeting, and asked Karr if he hadn't received one.

Karr replied that he had not, and an investigation showed that by some mistake or other the circular had miscarried and reached the hands of Charlie Schweickardt, who, as proxy for Mr Spilling, was now prepared to name Mr. Karr's judges for him. Mr. Karr turned his attention to Mr. Schweickardt, who expressed surprise at the mistake, and Mr. Knapper, seeing Mr. Grund disengaged, pounced upon that peaceably disposed gentleman, and demanded to know how it was that

HE, TOO, HAD BEEN OVERLOOKED,

not even an invitation to attend having been sent him.

One member explained that Mr. Knapper was a Filley man anyhow, and ought to content himself with attending the Filley committee, to which he responded that he was a Republican, and he proposed to exercise the rights conferred upon him by the Republicans of the Third Ward.

Pandemonium reigned for a little while, and Henry C. Meyer, Chris Oberbeck, A. J. Davis and other senate gentlemen moved up and down, holding up their hands in deprecation and abhorrence at the exhibition. Before anybody got hit the Chair again called to order and a motion to go into executive session was carried unanimously. The executive session lasted an hour, but absolutely nothing was accomplished. Dr. Reber, at the request of Mr. Knapper, introduced the following resolution, as a last attempt at harmony, and the chairman, amid much applause, ruled it out of order.

WHEREAS, It is desirable that harmony should prevail among the Republicans in this city, and that to accomplish that end a conference be had between the two committees; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a conference committee of five be appointed by the Chair from this committee, who shall be empowered to confer with a like committee to be appointed by the so-called Pohiman or regular committee, and report the result of such conference at their earliest convenience to this committee.

The committee adjourned in very bad humor with itself, and the situation is little better than when Messrs. Filley and Pohlman were the leaders in the internal strife. The fact seems to be that there are too many hooms being cultivated inside the committee to make harmony possible.

At the meeting Governor Fletcher was represented both by friends and in person, and there were evidences all around that he is making a strong pull for the Collectorship.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

France has doubled her indemnity claim against China.

The garrison at Kassala is about to succumb to famine.

The Cuban rebels, Aguera and Moejon, were killed near Havana.

The Senate passed the Indian appropriation bill Tuesday night.

Louise M., the trotting mare, brought $10,000 at a sale in Troy, N. Y.

The Governor of Iowa has removed Auditor Brown from office.

The New South Wales contingent, 800 strong, has sailed for the Soudan.

Contributions to the Gordon memorial fund are pouring in from China.

Benjamin Butterworth resigned as Commissioner of Patents on Tuesday.

During the trial of General Hazen, Captain Mills acts as chief signal officer.

Lord Dufferin, Viceroy of India, will meet the Ameer of Afghanistan on the 28th.

Six prisoners escaped from the penitentiary at Jackson, Mich., by tumbling forty feet.

The Post Office at Ozark, Ark., was broken into by thieves and a large sum of money stolen.

Two thousand and five hundred square miles west of Zanzibar have been annexed by Germany.

Sir Atwell Kingiake, an English nobleman, has taken to the stage as a professional comedian.

The 88th birthday of the Emperor William will be celebrated with great pomp in Berlin on the 22d.

Lord Wolseley's eyes are so badly affected that he has been advised to spend the summer in Cyprus.

Beer Bros., dry goods, and Tanzer Bros., hop dealers, have failed at Vienna, Austria, each for $500,000.

George Bradley fatally shot Matt. Bennett at Athens, Ohio, because he was too intimate with Mrs. Bradley.

The Dominion Government will prohibit the importation of any American articles produced by prison labor. They propose to redeem the $35,000,000 5 per cent debt maturing in July by issuing a new loan for a term of seven years.

Jackson Daniels of Wyoming County, W.-Va., kept his aged mother out of doors until she was frozen to death.

H. C. Calhoun of Marion, Kansas, was given forty-two years in the penitentiary for an attempted outrage upon two little girls.

The North German Gazette, Bismarck's organ continues its attacks on England for publishing the Blue Book on the Cameroon country.

By a decision of the Patent Office, Tuesday, Alexander Graham Bell was awarded priority of invention in all important telephone claims.

In a letter to the African International Association, dated October 20, 1884, General Gordon described the sufferings of the garrison at Khartoum.

The employes of the Texas and Pacific and International and Great Northern road at Marshall, Texas, have commenced a strike which threatens to be serious.

ASTHMATIC troubles and soreness of the lungs or throat are usually overcome by Jayne's Expectorant, a sure curative for all coughs

A BAD TEACHER.

Fell From a Roof—Run Over and Killed—Illinois Items.

BRIDGEPORT, March 4.—Harry Mortimer, a teacher in the public schools here, was discharged for seducing a pupil.

QUINCY, March 4.—Henry Lampe, a Government employe, fell from a second-story window yesterday and was fatally injured.

PANA, March 4.—A threatened strike among miners was averted by an arrangement between men and proprietors.

DECATUR, March 4.—Coal miners at the Niantic mine have struck against a reduction in wages of 15 cents per ton.

ROCKFORD, March 4.—Wm. Black, a painter, was fatally injured yesterday by falling from the roof of a building.

SHELBYVILLE, March 4.—Constable Eli Francisco was run over and killed yesterday by a passenger train. A fatal disease of unknown character has carried off many cattle in this neighborhood.

CHAMPAIGN, March 4.—At the city election yesterday license and anti-license tickets were in the field and a decided victory achieved by the temperance party.

BLOOMINGTON, March 4.—The residence of Archie Samuels burned last night. Loss $2,500.

PINCKNEYVILLE, March 4.—Lung fever has appeared among hogs here and has done considerable damage.

CENTRALIA, March 4.—The puddling department of the Centralia Iron and Nail Works will resume work, giving employment to 150 men.

MCLEANSBORO, March 4.—John H. Wilson of this place lost his pocketbook containing $2,000.

WE have received our spring stock of suitings and still make a specialty of $5 pants to order.
J. H. DEPREZ & CO.,
817 Locust, opposite Custom House

The 210th meeting of the Century Club was held last night at Jefferson Hall, corner of Jefferson and Lucas Avenues. Miss Thekla M. Bernay's essay on "To Write or Not to Write," was a very interesting one. The rest of the programme embraced a piano duet by Miss Cora Fish and Mrs. E. S. Fish; readings by President Loevy and Miss Irene Doriler, and a piano solo by Miss Lillie Thorn.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

DIED.

Marriage and death notices will be inserted at the rate of twenty-five cents for three lines.

BIERMANN—On Tuesday, March 3, 1885, at 5 o'clock a. m., CATHARINA MARIA, wife of Gottlieb Biermann, aged 49 years and 10 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock p. m. Thursday, to take place at family residence, 2237 St. Louis av.

CALLANAN—On Tuesday, March 3, at 10:30 p. m., MARIE CALLANAN, aged 9 years and 9 months, daughter of Michael and Ann Callanan.

Funeral from the family residence, Papin avenue and Mallits avenue, on Thursday, March 5, at 2 p. m. Friends invited to attend.

DE MOSS—FRANK G., son of John T. and Josephine De Moss, aged 7 years and 11 months, on March 2d, of scarlet fever.

Funeral private, at 2 p. m., March 4th.

KAUFMANN—SOPHIE (nee Ganter), beloved wife of Louis Kaufmann, died March 3, aged 25 years.

Funeral on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 2 p. m., from residence, 1236 S. Ninth st.

MCELROY—At 11 p. m., March 2, Mrs. EMELINE MCELROY, beloved wife of John G. McElroy, after a lingering illness, aged 56 years 3 months and 25 days.

Funeral to take place from her late residence, 1008 N. Broadway (formerly Fifth street), Thursday, March 5, at 1 p. m. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ACHES! PAINS!
"I ache all over!" What a common expression; and how much it means to many a poor sufferer! These aches have a cause, and more frequently than is generally suspected, the causa is the Liver or Kidneys. No disease is more painful or serious than these, and no remedy is so prompt and effective as
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.
No remedy has yet been discovered that is so effective in all KIDNEY AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, MALARIA, DYSPEPSIA, etc., and yet it is simple and harmless. Science and medical skill have combined with wonderful success those herbs which nature has provided for the cure of disease. It strengthens and invigorates the whole system.
Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, the distinguished Congressman, once wrote to a fellow member who was suffering from indigestion and kidney disease: "Try Mishler's Herb Bitters, I believe it will cure you. I have used it for both indigestion and affection of the kidneys, and it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw."
MISHLER HERB BITTERS CO.,
525 Commerce St., Philadelphia.
Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup Never Fails

SPRING STYLES.
CARPETINGS!
Our buyers have returned from the manufacturing centers, and, notwithstanding the snow blockade on all Eastern roads, we have pleasure in announcing that we have received a large portion of our Spring Goods, and will place on sale
Wednesday, March 4th,
150 Pieces WILTON CARPETS
(English and American),
200 Pieces MOQUETTE CARPETS,
200 Pieces VELVET CARPETS
(English and American),
500 Pieces BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS
(English and American),
1000 Pcs TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS
(English and American),
And all the Cheaper Grades of Carpetings in Great Variety. The Patterns are
NEW and BEAUTIFUL
We ask all persons who desire to purchase Floor Coverings or Window Furnishings of any quality, the most expensive, medium or the cheapest grades, to examine the goods we are offering, and ascertain prices before placing their orders.
We are the largest Importers of English Carpetings in the United States, and are selling either English or American manufactured materials at prices which can not be undersold. We ask an opportunity to show you what we can do in quality, style and price.
CURTAINS!!
We Also Announce That Our
CURTAIN DEPARTMENT
Now in Charge of MR. JOHN W. HOSIE, contains the most beautiful goods ever shown in this City, comprising the latest novelties of
Brussels Lace Curtains,
Antique Lace Curtains,
Swiss Lace Curtains,
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
Turcoman Window Curtains,
Turcoman Portiere Curtains,
Silk Madras Curtains.
Indeed, everything which should be found in a first-class Curtain Department.
J. KENNARD & SONS CARPET CO.,
420 AND 422 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

CHARTER OAK STOVE
Perfection in Roasting and Baking is only attained by using these Stoves, with Wire Gauze Oven Doors.

In the complaint concerning our cooks, which never seems to lessen as the years go by, but on the contrary seems to swell in volume, we wonder that it has not occurred to many of those who find the complaint unavoidable that they have one way of remedying matters a good deal in their own hands. An active half hour three times a day, with a "Home Comfort" Wrought-Iron Cooking Range in the kitchen, is all that is required to prepare the most substantial meal without fatigue. Made in all sizes. For Sale by
Simmons Hardware Co., 9th and Washington av.
Ringen Stove Co., 508 N. 4th st.
Chas. Niedringhaus, 10th and Franklin av.
Henry Pins, 14th and Monroe sts.
Wrought Iron Range Co.

CHARTER OAK STOVE
EXCELSIOR MFG. COMPANY.

WINES FOR EVERY ONE.
No bankrupt stock, no reduction in prices, and therefor no chance to gull the public. Our prices were put so low at first that reduction is impossible.
California Hock Wines.....25c per bottle.
California Claret Wines.....25c per bottle.
Missouri Concord Wines.....20c per bottle.
A large variety of other brands at popular prices. Free delivery.
JOHN NICHOLSON & CO.,
409 Walnut Street.

Crossman's Specific Mixture.
With this remedy persons can cure themselves without the least exposure, change of diet, or change in application to business. The medicine contains nothing that is of the least injury to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it. Price $1 a bottle.

VIGOR For Men. Quick, cure, safe. Book free. Civic Agency, 169 Fulton St., New York.

ANDREWS
Parlor Folding Bed, 30 Styles
Elegant, Comfortable, Portable
Prices $25 upward.
ISAAC S. LEE,
1106 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

POLITICAL.
WM. A. HOBBS
IS A CANDIDATE FOR
CITY REGISTER,
Subject to the Republican Nomination.

G. F. VOGEL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Platform Wagons Carriages and Buggies,
Trucks, Stake, Light and Heavy Spring Wagons. Everything on wheels made to order and repaired.
S. W. Cor. Main and Spruce Sts., St. Louis
Repairing and repainting promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS.

STANDARD THEATER.
W. H. SMITH, Sole Manager.
Every Night at 8. Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday Matinees at 2 p. m.
Newell's Muldoon's Picnic and Novelty Company.
Immense success of our popular prices.
ADMISSION, at night, 10, 20 and 30 Cts.
MATINEES, 20 and 25 CENTS.
Next Week—Grau's English Opera Company in Queen's Lace Handkerchief, Olivette, Mascotte, Pinafore and Little Duke.
POPE'S.
Matinee at 2 To-Day. To-Night at 8, and all week.
AIMEE,
In English, in the Comedy Sensation,
"MAM'ZELLE."
Aimee in English, French, German and Spanish songs
No advance in prices.
Sunday, March 15—Three Wives to One Husband, from Union Square Theater.
OLYMPIC THEATER.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
To-night.....MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Thursday.....MACBETH.
Friday.....MARY STUART.
Matinee.....MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Saturday night, Ristori Farewell.....MEDEA
First time this season, Ristori in Italian.
Sunday, March 8—THOS. W. KEENE.
PEOPLE'S THEATER.
This (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock,
BAKER & FARRON
25c, 25c. 50c, 50c.
Grand "Emigrants" Matinee
To-Night at Regular Prices.
BROADWAY & TREYSER'S
NEW DIME MUSEUM,
North Sixth Street, near Franklin avenue.
JAMES A. BARNES.....Sole Manager.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.
FARINI'S
African Pygmies or Dwarf Earthmen.
Entire new stage show.
ONE DIME | 10 CENTS | ONE DIME
Admits to Museum and Theatorium.
CASINO
Every Evening, James Reilly's Comedy Company in
FUN ON THE BRISTOL.
Ladies' and Children's Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—25 cents.
Next Week—THE BRIGHT LIGHTS.
Fourth Term!
Mr. Jacob A. Mahler's
CLASSES IN DANCING.
Pickwick Hall, Saturday, March 7
Germania Club, Monday, March 9
Circulars, 1206 Olive street.
Star Roller Skating Rink,
CORNER OF NINETEENTH AND PINE STS.
Open morning, afternoon and evening, 7 to 11 at night. Grand sport. Splendid attractions. New skates. Excellent floor. Good music. Magnificent buildings. Electric lights.
GEO. MUNSON, Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC—Extra!
One week, commencing Sunday, March 8, Wednesday and Saturday matinee, engagement of the tragedian,
THOMAS W. KEENE.
Supported by a powerful dramatic company, under the management of Mr. W. R. Haydon. Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings will be presented a grand spectacular production of
RICHARD III.
Now and appropriate costumes, special scenery, all historically correct, made expressly for this production; a force of 100 auxiliaries; ballet and choristers.
Wednesday matinee, ROMEO AND JULIET.
Thursday evening, OTHELLO. Friday, HAMLET.
Saturday matinee, THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Saturday evening, MACBETH. Sale of seats commences Thursday morning, March 5.

ST. LOUIS CITY.

Proposals for Gold and Sterling Renewal Bonds.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, February 11, 1885.

By virtue of Ordinance No. 21,061, authorizing the issue and sale of $700,000 in bonds of the City of St. Louis, to pay

$700,000 in bonds, of the late County of St. Louis, for which the city is liable, matured February 1, 1885, sealed proposals for the purchase of of six hundred and twenty thousand dollars ($620,000) in St. Louis City bonds, hereinafter described, or any portion thereof, will be received at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, in the city of St. Louis, until 12 o'clock noon of the 16th day of March, 1885, and publicly opened by the undersigned, at said place and hour.

The remaining $80,000, in bonds authorized, will be purchased and retired by the Sinking Fund at the highest price offered by other bidders, thus reducing the debt to that amount.

The awards will be subject to the approval of the Committee on Ways and Means of each branch of the Municipal Assembly. Said bonds will be dated February 2, 1885, and will each be of the denomination of $1,000 U. S. GOLD COIN, or 200 POUNDS STERLING, payable TWENTY (20) YEARS after their date, and redeemable at the option of the City at any time after ten years from their date, and will bear interest from their date at the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum. Semi-annual interest coupons, payable in U. S. Gold Coin, or in pounds sterling on the second day of February and August respectively, will be attached to each bond, and both bonds and coupons will be payable to bearer, either at the National Bank of Commerce in New York, in U. S Gold Coin, or at the office of J. S. Morgan & Co., London, England, in pounds sterling, at the option of the holder.

Bonds must be paid for in current funds and will be delivered at the office of the Comptroller of the City of St. Louis, on the 20th day of March, 1885.

Proposals must state the price offered in current funds, per bond, and must be accompanied by a deposit of cash, or certified check payable to the order of the Comptroller (and subject to his approval), equal in amount to five (5) per cent. of the amount in bonds bid for, as earnest money for the faithful compliance with the proposal; said deposit to be returned if proposal is not accepted, otherwise to be held subject to forfeiture to the City in event of failure on the part of the bidder to comply with his proposal, or in case of compliance to be retained as part of the purchase money.

All proposals must refer to this advertisement as a portion of the agreement on the part of the bidder, must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for purchase of St. Louis City Bonds."

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

A sample bond can be seen and further information obtained at the office of the Comptroller of the City of St. Louis.

WM. L. EWING, Mayor,
E. L. ADREON, Comptroller.

WOODWARD & TIERNAN,
212 Locust Street, St. Louis.
Printers, Book Binders,
ENGRAVERS,
AND
Manufacturing Stationers.
AGENTS FOR "KOSMIAN SAFETY INK."

BRANCH OFFICES.

1800 CHOUTEAU AV.—H. F. A. Spilker. 2731 CHOUTEAU AV.—Mrs. P. Quigley. 2236 MARKET ST.—Jacob Beffa. 1515 OLIVE ST.—Exposition Pharmacy. 3340 OLIVE ST.—M. Mahoney. 1018 CARRISON AV.—Bischly's Pharmacy. 2358 CARR ST.—Chambers' 1106 N. SIXTEENTH ST.—John F. Howe. 1854 CASS AV.—Benj. Parent's. 1659 S. JEFFERSON AV., cor. Lafayette—Harris & Smith. 1836 PARK AV.—J. Callaghan. 2100 SIDNEY ST.—Ed. Dufour. 2101 N. THIRTEENTH ST.—Mrs. Israel. 3035 N. BROADWAY.—Bremen Drug Store. 3119 S. BROADWAY.—Otto A. Karnatz. EAST ST. LOUIS, op. Post Office—Oscar F. Kresse.

Parties advertising in these Columns and having the answers addressed in care of POST-DISPATCH, will Please ask for check to enable them to get their letters, as none will be delivered except on presentation of check. All answers to advertisements should be inclosed in envelopes. Parties answering advertisements must have their replies directed to their own POST OFFICE address.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Book-keepers.

MONEY to loan on all personal property from 25c to $10,000, at S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 30

Prof. R. M. Adams,

Spring term in dancing now open at Foster Academy, 16th and Pine sts. A special private class for new beginners (ladies and gents will commence Friday evening, March 6. Scholars entering on or before that date may have low rate of $7 for the term ending in May. No scholars will be received after above date. m26

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as assistant bookkeeper or collector; best of ref. given from present employer. Ad. K 57, this office. w26

WANTED—An experienced book-keeper desires employment for from 2 to 3 hours daily; best refs. Ad. W 54, this office. 1.26

WANTED—Position as book-keeper or for office work; first-class testimonial and references as to character and ability. Ad. P 61, this office. s26

Clerks and Salesmen.

WANTED—A situation as traveling salesman through Missouri and Illinois; good trade, well acquainted; can handle on salary or sell of goods and can give unexceptional references. Ad. B 10, this office. 1.26

WANTED—Situation by a grocer clerk without salloon; ref. J. F. W., 801 Hilsel av. w27

WANTED—A young man desires a position in a wholesale or retail grocer house, having several years' experience in office work; A No. 1 ref. as to character and ability. Ad. S 61, this office. w27

WANTED—Position, by a young man of experience, as traveling salesman for wholesale dry goods or clothing house; well acquainted throughout Kansas and Colorado; can build up a good trade; first-class refs. given. Ad. O 61, this office. w27

WANTED—A position in a grocery by a young man of 7 years' experience; best of references given. T 61, this office. s27

WANTED—Situation as clerk or salesman with a reliable party; good ref. given. 1202 Russell av., 2nd floor. s27

The Trades.

WANTED—Situation by a good tinner. Ad. M. Guthler, 1107 N. 9th st., city. w28

WANTED—Situation as carpenter by an experienced man. Gus Fredburg, 1422 Morgan st.

WANTED—To country buyers: A No. 1 hand wants a job. Address Bob, 615 Franklin av., St. Louis. w28

WANTED—Situation as custom cutter. Ad. S 39, this office. s28

WANTED—Situation by a painter, paper-hanger and grainer, in some hotel. Geo. Nelson, East St. Louis.

Coachmen and Drivers.

WANTED—Situation as coachman by a colored man, 34 years; can give the best of references. Address D 57, this office. w29

WANTED—Situation as coachman: city references. 1821 Park av. w30

WANTED—Sit by German of 22 as driver for private family. Ad. John P. Brown, 3761 Pine st. s30

WANTED—Situation by a practical coachman: city ref. 3039 Blair av. s29

WANTED—Young man wants a situation as coachman or hostler; good city ref.: town or country. A 60, this office. s29

WANTED—By married man, with best of city refs., to drive delivery wagon; well acquainted in city. Ad. A. I. S., 507 N. 20 st. s30

Cooks.

WANTED—Situation as cook or table waiter by a colored man. J 50, this office. w30

Stenographers.

WANTED—Expert stenographer and type-writer of exp. is open for engagement; will be week by March 9; familiar with law work; ref.: state particulars, R 50, this office. 41

WANTED—Position in small city or town by an amanuensis, at present engaged with large manufacturing company; best of reference; typewriter furnished; object of change—get out of large city; correspondence solicited. Address Caligrapher, 1540 Chouteau av., St. Louis, Mo. s41

Boys.

WANTED—A boy of 17 wishes a situation of any kind. John Tilken, 1843 State st. s42

WANTED—A boy of 17 years wishes a situation of any kind. Ben Haller, 1848 State st. s42

WANTED—Situation by a boy of 15 years; some clean work for the spring. J. Stocker, 915 N. 8th st. s42

WANTED—A boy of 15 years wishes a situation of any kind of work or to learn some trade. Ad. 1621 Franklin av. Eddie Harris. s42

WANTED—A German boy of 15 wants a situation in city or country to learn the business or watchmaker trade. Please address Schiltner, 6218, 4th st. s41

WANTED—A boy wishes a situation in some printing office. 2104 Geyer av. s42

WANTED—Boy wishes a situation to learn a trade of some kind. 1725 De Kalb st. s42

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Situations for two young men who want to learn the printing business; 17 and 19 years old; will take job in or out of city. Ad. G. J. B., 1208 N. 8th st., city. s43

WANTED—Situation of any kind by a young man 17 years of age where he can make himself useful. Ad. Simon Riley, jr., 1322 Biddle st. s43

WANTED—By a German young man a situation in private family to work about the house or to attend to horse. 2106 S. Broadway. s41

WANTED—Situation by Englishman, married, with one child; sober, industrious, and understands gardening or work about a gentleman's place. Apply to H. W. Morton, 817 N. 9th st. s44

WANTED—Reliable young man of 18 would like a situation of any kind. Address W. Dunlap, 20.5 Biddle st. s43

WANTED—By young man from the East, situation; willing to work at anything. Address D 60, this office. s43

WANTED—A situation as hostler; willing to make himself useful in house or garden. Ad. E 60, this office. s43

WANTED—Situation by young man of 20, that understands the butcher business; can give ref. Ad. M. T., 1235 Chouteau av. s43

WANTED—$30 will be paid to any gentleman who will procure a single young man, of good character and ability, any kind or a permanent position within four days; writes a good hand and is not afraid of work; can furnish good references. Address D 61, this office. w43

WANTED—Situation by a German; understands gardening, taking care of horses and cattle. H. Mueller, 1224 N. 3d st. s43

WANTED—Situation by Englishman, married; can take care of horses, cows, and do any team work; good refs. G. D., 908 Gratiot st. s43

WANTED—Situation by a first-class restaurant waiter with good references. Address T. W., 612 St. Charles st. w43

WANTED—Situation by a young man of 22 years of age, of any kind; can speak English, high German and low German. F 56, this office. w43

WANTED—By a young man with six years' experience a situation in a meat shop. 621 N. Broadway. w43

WANTED—A place as buggy-washer. 2637 Papin st., in rear. w43

WANTED—By a young man, situation as collector; best of ref. and bond. Ad O 59, this office. w43

WANTED—By man and wife, position in private family. R 58, this office. s43

WANTED—Good proofreader wants situation at good wages; German or English newspaper or job work; good work or no pay. Ad. W 58, this office. s43

WANTED—Work, by a one-armed man, a good penman and book-keeper, as watchman, copyist, or anything whereby he can earn a living for his wife and family; city refs. Ad. P 59, this office. w43

WANTED—A gentleman understanding the manufacture of dry, also the imitation of foreign wines, such as sherry, port, sweet muscatel, madeira, sauterne, claret, etc., thoroughly, desires a situation in some first-class wholesale establishment. Please address R. Wine, P. O., Sandusky, Ohio. 1.43

MONEY to loan on all personal property from 25c to $10,000, at S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 45

HELP WANTED—MALE.

The Trades.

WANTED—A good horse at 919 N. 9th st. w28

WANTED—Boss canvasser, 25c per M; 210 Olive st., 2d floor, room 5. w29

Book-keepers.

WANTED—Situation as collector; ref. and security. Ad. J 61, this office. s33

Clerks and Salesmen.

MONEY to loan on all personal property from 25c to $10,000, at S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 54

Bryant & Stratton's Business

SHORTHAND AND ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL, corner Broadway and Market streets. Open day and night. This institution has a larger attendance than all other commercial schools in the city combined, and offers the best facilities for giving thorough instruction in the commercial and English branches and shorthand. We are the S. Louis agents for teaching the Munson system of shorthand, and we also have the shortest method of teaching pencil and Shorthand. For circulars, address Jr. W. M. Carpenter, President. 54

Laborers.

WANTED—Men and teams. Ap. on ground, 16th and Mullanphy, to-morrow morning. Callahan & Grisfield. s39

WANTED—Men and teams, 9th and Lebeaume sts., to-morrow morning. Campbell. m39

WANTED—Men at 22d and Market sts. Thursday morning at 6:30 o'clock. H. Ryan, contractor. w39

Boys.

WANTED—A colored house boy 14 or 15 years old. 1322 Washington av f61

WANTED—Press boy to run a small press. Apply to E. O. Clark & Co., printers, 6 S. Main st. w61

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—An Expert Columbia Bicycle rider for 54 inch. Address G 61, this office. w62

WANTED—Men or boys to make from $2 to $3 per day. Call to-morrow from 9 to 3, at room 2, Central Hotel, 809 and 811 Chestnut st. w62

WANTED—Men to sell toilet soap. 933 N. 7th st. w62

DRAWING for shops, or for patents; also, drawing and its application to the trades taught, night or day. Geo. Crehore, 314 Vine st. 62

WANTED—We want two men of intelligent and good local address for a special line of work; salary or commission. Call or address Baird & Dixon, room 8, 306 Lean Building, 4th and Market sts. s62

100 PERSONS wanted at the Gait House, 408-410 Spruce st; stop e beds, 15c; single rooms, 50c for two per night; shave, 5c; hair cut, 15c. s62

MONEY to loan on guns and pistols from $1 to $10,000 at S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 62

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Teachers, Companions, etc.

WANTED—By a young lady of education, position in family or school. Ad. L 60, this office. a77

Clerks and Saleswomen.

WANTED—Two ladies wish situations as saleslades. Call at 215 Florida st.

WANTED—By an educated lady, position as saleslady, cashier or cornfed. Ad. Graduate, 1318 N. 13th st. s44

WANTED—Situation by young lady to do copying in office or at home, saleslady in store or housekeeper; best of references required and furnished. Ad. N 60, this office. f44

Stenographers.

WANTED—Situation by competent stenographer and type-writer. Address A. C. Robinson, 1402 Market st. s45

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—Respectable young lady would like sewing an object than wages; no objection to country. O 58, this office. w36

WANTED—Situation by the day in a private family; good references. 2202 Division st. s32

WANTED—Situation by an experienced girl to do house and laundry work in a first-class family. Call at 1312 Poplar st. s32

WANTED—Situation to address circulars by a young lady. Ad. M. 3022 Mills st. w32

WANTED—By widow lady with 1 child, situation in small German family. Ad. S183 S. 7th st. w32

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

General Housework.

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron, and do general housework; small family; good wages. Apply at 2737 Geyer av. w66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework and cook. 2228 Franklin av. w66

WANTED—A German girl for general housework; $3 in family; no washing. Ap. 8736 Finney av.

WANTED—A girl for general housework; German preferred; family of three. 413 Summit av. w66

WANTED—A German girl to do general housework for family of three. Call at 2505 N. Grand av. s66

WANTED—A girl for general housework. 718 Garrison av. w66

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3612 Spring av. w66

WANTED—A girl to do general housework; German preferred. 2949 Gamble st. w66

WANTED—A smart, tidy girl about 14 to do light housework at 2932 Morgan st. w66

WANTED—At 2915 Olive st., girl for general housework. f66

Laundresses.

WANTED—Four first-class starchers. Ap. at Parisian Laundry, 715 Pine st. w67

WANTED—Good ironer, able to finish own shirts, at New York Laundry, 319 N. 8th st. w67

Cooks.

WANTED—A woman who is a good pastry and bread cook. Pacific Hotel, Helena, Ark. 68

WANTED—Good cook, washer and ironer, at 2201 Locust st. w68

WANTED—A girl to cook, wash and iron; German or Swede, at 1031 N. Compton av.

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron, at 2739 Lafayette av. s68

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

WANTED—A first-class dressmaker; good pay. 1227 N. 6th st. s68

WANTED—100 ladies to learn dress cutting and dressmaking by the only perfect tailor system. Mrs. E. N. McCarthy, 1343 N. 16th st. s69

WANTED—A good seamstress; must be swift and neat. Call at 942 Autumn st. w69

Nurses.

WANTED—A stout girl to nurse; German preferred. 2949 Gamble st. w70

Miscellaneous.

SPRING suits stylishly made at reasonable prices. Mrs. Crosland, 208 S. 14th st. 71

WANTED—Good dining-room girl at Hotel Glenmore, 15th and Olive sts. s71

WANTED—Girl to assort rags at wirehouse. Dyke & Co., 1st and Carr sts. s71

WANTED—Good dining-room girl at St. Charles Flats. Ap. immediately; basement entrance. w71

WANTED—A few more girls over 15 years of age; steady work all year. Dodd, Brown & Co., No. 500 N. 5th st. s71

WANTED—Good German girls to do chamberwork and wait on table; references required. 1515 Lucas place. w71

WANTED—Ladies or young men in the city or country wishing to earn $6 to $8 a day at their homes; no canvassing; work furnished and sent by mail any distance. For particulars address, with stamp Crystallized Photo Co., 53 West 7th st., Cincinnati, Ohio. w71

WANTED—Ladies and young girls in city or country, to do entirely new kind of fancy work at home; work sent by mail; distance no objection; steady employment; good salary; no canvassing; no stamp required for reply. Ad. Empire Manufacturing Co., box 5,538 Boston, Mass. 71

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Nurses.

WANTED—A girl of 15 years wishes a situation as nurse or light housework. Call or address 2040 O'Fallon st. w30

WANTED—By a steady, middle-aged woman, a place to nurse a babe or do general housework. 701 N. 9th st., 3d floor, over the drug store. s30

Miscellaneous.

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DRESSMAKING.

SPRING suits stylishly made at reasonable prices. Mrs. Crosland, 208 S. 14th st. 72

MRS. M. A. DUDLEY, 2044 Olive st.; artistic dress making; evening dresses, street costumes, wedding and mourning outfits; special attention given to purchasing dress goods and trimmings; prices reduced. 72

500 LADIES call at Mrs. E. A. Nelson's and have perfect fitting patterns cut of cloth. 3104 Lucas av. s72

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—A limited number of solicitors for city business; ref. as to honesty req.; experience not necessary. Call in the afternoon. The Singer Manufacturing Company, Broadway and Locust st. s73

AGENTS WANTED to collect pictures to copy; money in it; particulars free. Name this paper and address E. B. Giroud & Co., Concord, N. H. w75

WANTED—Paddler. 1509 Pine st. s73

WANTED—Men: Any man or woman making less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. We offer energetic persons the best chance on earth to make money. $4 samples free to those meaning business. An agent writes: "Your plan brings the money quickest of any I ever tried." Address with stamp for papers B. E. Merrill & Co., Chicago, Ill. 75

WANTED—Ladies or gentlemen to take light, pleasant work at their own homes (distance no objection.) Work sent by mail. $2 to $5 a day can be quietly made. No canvassing. Please address Globe Manufacturing Co., Boston, Mass., Box 5344. 76

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—Board for mother and daughter in private family. Ad. A. G. B., care of Mrs. Anderson, 3035 Dickson st. w19

WANTED—Board for a boy of 13, going to the Ames School, with home comforts; references exchanged. 915 N. 15th st. w19

WANTED—A young gentleman studying German wants board with a cultivated German-speaking family; best of ref. given and desired. Ad. E 58, this office. w19

WANTED—To sell furniture, stoves and carpets at the lowest cash price on easy payments. Geo. W. Jones, 22 and 24 S. 14th st. 19

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

WANTED—Furnished room and breakfast if convenient; would be part of city or near Lafayette Park, by a gentleman with refs. if req. Ad. B 60, this office, giving location and terms. w20

WANTED—Room and board in private family by lady teacher, in southern part of city. Ad. stating terms, F 59, this office. s21

74 GASOLINE for stove purposes at Klute Bros., 7th and Rutger sts. 20

MONEY to loan on jewelry from $1 to $10,000, at S. Van Raalte's loan office, 12 S. 4th st. 20

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED—By an artist, two rooms, one with north light; good locality desired. Address F 60, this office. m19

WANTED—Pleasant furnished rooms for 2 or 3 gentlemen; must be first-class; near Post Office. Ad. R 61, this office. a21

WANTED—Within 4 blocks of Court House, two large rooms, furnished or unfurnished, by music teacher having two pianos and two organs, where he can conduct his business without interference. Ad. S 61, this office. w21

WANTED—Single lady wants pleasant room, with or without board, in neighborhood of Franklin and Jefferson avs.; no reference. Ad. G 59, this office. w21

WANTED—Gent and wife, without children, want to rent by March 10 three rooms and bath on 2d floor, in private family, for light housekeeping, or convenient to table board; Stoddard's addition preferred; terms not over $20 per month; best ref. G 61, this office. w21

WANTED—By a gentleman, unfurnished or partly furnished room; pleasant location. Address G 60, this office. w21

WANTED—4 or 5 nice rooms for light housekeeping, west of Jefferson av. and south of Cass av. Ad. C 61, this office. w21

WANTED—Nicely furnished bed and sitting-room combined for 2 gentlemen, situated near 8th and Olive sts., south of the 400 inst. Ad. A 59, this office. s21

WANTED—To rent, 3 part'y fur. rooms convenient for housekeeping, within 3 blocks of 7th and Market sts. W 57, this office. 118

WANTED—To sell stoves, carpets and furniture on easy time payments, 10 per cent cheaper than the cheapest. Geo. W. Jones, 22 and 24 S. 14th st. 21

WANTED—PARTNERS.

WANTED—Lady who can cut and fit to go in partnership with one in dressmaking and plain sewing, in good locality. Ad. H 61, this office. w26

WANTED—One or two partners in a money making business; have one-third the necessary capital; want some one to put in the balance. Address E 61, this office. w22

WANTED—Partner in saw-mill business; plenty of oak, hickory, poplar, ash, cottonwood and gum timber; one-half mile from mill; capital required $700, or will sell entire mill cheap. Ad. S. Spence, Pulaski, Ill. t29

WANTED—Partner with $600, in poultry and bee business; also a fine picnic grove attached. St. Johnson-Grayois and Hunt avs. s22

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under the head of "Personal" are received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The received subject to revision or rejection entirely. The money paid for rejected advertisements will be refunded when address is given, or by calling at this office with ticket. All personals not of a business nature five cents a line.

PERSONAL—Two young gentlemen, strangers in the city, would like to meet two good looking young ladies who are discreet enough to keep a good thing to themselves. Object, social amusement. Address W 61, this office. w1

PERSONAL—Josie H.: Cannot keep your children any longer; why don't you write. W. C. H. s1

PERSONAL—A middle-aged gent desires the acquaintance of a refined widow; none others need answer; object, true friendship. Ad. N 58, this office. w1

PERSONAL—Mrs. H.: Send addr ss at once to Jesse Thompson, G 58, this office. w1

PERSONAL—Red Light wants to see Blue Light Thursday afternoon, 4 o'clock. w1

PERSONAL—Will the lady who attended the People's Theater last night, and afterwards took car on Washington av., state where the gentleman (whom she noticed) can meet her in strict confidence? Address F 61, this office.

PERSONAL—G. A.: If that is all true, then, indeed, is my prayer answered; send the receipt to the store that I may know I have not waited in vain. A. Lee. w1

PERSONAL—Will the young lady that answered the personal G 43, and signed herself Ella J., please write again? address letter as directed in the letter I wrote to her, care of General Delivery. G. G. w1

PERSONAL—Will the two young ladies on 5th and Morgan, dressed in blue and garnet, with little girl, that noticed two gents in buggy Saturday evening, and after ward in car on 4th and Morgan, send address or write? Ad. R 60, this office. w1

PERSONAL—Will the lady who put an advertisement in Friday's paper in the style of F. X. 48 please write where she can be seen? T 60, this office. w1

PERSONAL—Big May: Why don't you answer my personal in Saturday's Post Dispatch? am waiting. Ad. C 60, this office. f1

PERSONAL—G. Ans: Send package to store. A. Lee. w1

PERSONAL—Young lady wishes the acquaintance of a young gent fond of roller skating and dancing. Ad. B 61, this office.

PERSONAL—"Maud:" Letter in Montgomery City, Mo., Box 163, for you. Fred C. B. w1

PERSONAL—Jack: My heart is broken now; I never thought that you would deceive me so. I didn't get your paper till Saturday, too late. I would like to see you once more if so sure. Write to P. O., I will get it. Em. w1

PERSONAL—A gentleman 45 years of age, making a good living, perfectly healthy, free and unincumbered, wants to correspond with a lady, maiden or widow, not less than 40 years of age, with view to matrimony. Address Warren Shores, Clinton, Henry Co., Mo. w1

PERSONAL—Jackson: Come up, I have something of importance to tell you about State of Pennsylvania. May. 1304. w1

PERSONAL—Two young gentlemen of good address desire the acquaintance of two jolly, good-looking ladies; no professionals need apply. P 52, this office. f1

PERSONAL—Two gentlemen, fond of fun, strangers, but long lonesome, desire to meet two refined ladies, age 16 to 24. E 62, this office. f1

PERSONAL—Gracie H.: Your note of February 16 was handed me to-day; am sorry for this delay; make arrangements to suit yourself any time after next Saturday; I will inquire for a letter to this next Saturday. Camp.

PERSONAL—Dora: No letter from you; what is the matter? Pass same place at 5 this evening. A. W. f1

PERSONAL—Em: To-night at 9:30 o'clock; same place we had supper last Wednesday evening. Jack. w1

PERSONAL—Miss Nellie M.: Feb. 5, Cass avenue near Gr nd, thence to 18th and Washington av., letter in Post Office for you. w1

PERSONAL—Post-Dispatch. Elea O. K., Summi av. Niell. w1

PERSONAL—If A. A. will send present address to H 60, this office, to young friend who called last on Christmas evening on 15th st., he will be pleased to call again. w1

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. L. FITZPORTER—Offices Nos. 316 S. 14th st. and 327 S. 7th st. Females and chronic diseases specialties

LOST AND FOUND.

STRAYED—An old, large-sized male dog; license 1,104. A reward paid at 908 Lasalle st. f30

FOUND—A small mare; owner can have by proving property and paying charges at 2100 Sidney st. w30

LOST—Went astray this morning, a small bay horse; return to 912 N. 3d st. and receive reward. w30

LOST—Conchdog; license No. 2484. Return to J. C. Elms, 710 S. 3d st. Liberal reward of fered. w31

LOST or Stolen—While coming from Union Stock Yards to 23d and Carr sts., a pair of large beaver gloves. Finder will please return to W. F. Mulhall, at H. B. Pettes & Co., 6th and Olive; and receive reward. s30

LOST—March 3, Gentien a's diamond pin, 7 stone cluster; a reward of $25 reward will be paid and no questions asked by return to 1322 N. Jefferson av. w30

STOLEN—From 2811 Adams st., a rug. If returned a reward will be given. w30

LOST—A black, four months old, Newfoundland pup. A reward will be paid on return of same to 3519 Washington av. w30

LOST—A shoulder cape; light green cloth, with dark & plush trimming, between the People's Theater and Wash av. and 23d st.; suitable reward if returned to 2215 Morgan st w30

LOST—A pocketbook in First Methodist Church or between Church and Jefferson avenue on Gamble st. Return to Mrs. Taylor, 1121 N. 24th st. s30

LOST—$5 Reward—Gold emerald ring on 12th st., between Washington Park and Olive st. Return to 1200 Clark av. w30

LOST—On Monday, a young Newfoundland dog, called "Ching," black with white spot on breast. A suitable reward will be paid if delivered at 3117 Franklin av. w30

ALL SORTS.

FOR FINE dress shoes made to measure of the best of French calf, patent and enameled leather, and fit guaranteed, at George Frisch, 505 Walnut st. 32

BIRDS stuffed and mounted, $1 each. W. P. Coburn, practical taxidermist, room 7, 717 Olive st. m32

PARROTS, singing birds, pet animals; gold fish, bird cages, bird seed, mocking bird food, etc. A. Bohne, 816 N. 6th, op. Barr's.

HIGHEST cash price paid for gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address D. A. Pareiro, 614 Morgan. 32

A THOUSAND business cards at O. D. MOODY, 210 OLIVE ST.

PATENTS OBTAINED. C. D. MOODY, 210 OLIVE ST.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our office to 112 N. Eighth street, where we are permanently located.

KERNAN & FARIS.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

MRS. WILCUS, truest fortune-teller, 502 N. 15th st., bet. St. Charles and Washington av., can be consulted on matters of love, business and matrimony. Separated lovers brought together in nine days. Ladies received only. w74

MADAM BLANKE of New Orleans can be consulted at 1515 Pine st., in three different languages; reveals the deepest secrets, unveils the future, brings separated together, causes speedy marriages; stolen and mislaid articles recovered. By mail $1. s74

TRUNKS & SATCHELS. Our old stand on Third st. is to be rebuilt. We have moved our entire stock and office to our factory, corner Twenty-first and Morgan sts., where we will be pleased to see our customers and still offer bargains at retail. HICKMAN TRUNK CO., Twenty-first and Morgan sts. 74

CAST-OFF clothing bought by N. Barnett, 319 Locust st. Send postal card. 74

MRS. ROSINE SALEINE, the great fortune teller of New Orleans, is unsurpassed in telling the future, giving advice on matters of love, friendship, business and matrimony. Mailed orders executed to greatest satisfaction. Hours, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 1324 Morgan st. 74

MRS. LANKTON, Indian fortune teller, 108 N. 13th st., bet. Chestnut and Pine sts. 74

SELL your cast-off clothing to N. Jacobs. Address postal card, 318 Locust st. 74

FINANCIAL.

MONEY loaned on furniture without removal; lowest rates; business confidential. 817 Franklin av., room 5.

$25 AND UPWARDS loaned on furniture without removal; lowest rates; business confidential. C. F. Betts, 208 N. 8th st. 31

FINANCIAL—I have orders to purchase a large lot of endowment life insurance policies maturing inside of five years. Leo Ehrlich, 419 Olive st. 31

$25 to $500 loaned on furniture, pianos and general households good in possession; also on horses and wagons; business confidential; no charge for making loan. F. W. Peters & Co., 301 Pine st. 31

MONEY loaned on household goods, pianos, etc., with out removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. J. H. Vette, Notary Public, 619 Chestnut. 31

MONEY TO LOAN

$100,000 in sums to suit, at lowest rates of interest, on St. Louis city real estate. Application promptly decided on. CAVENDEL & ROWSE, 213 N. 8th st.

A GENTLEMAN wishing to invest some surplus funds will loan $25 and upwards on household furniture and other security. Parties wishing advances will be treated fairly and can secure loans on satisfactory terms. Call at 1038 Morgan st. 31

MONEY LOANED—On furniture in residence; business confidential; no charge for making loan. Brolaski & Voorhis, 111 S. 4th st 31

MONEY to loan on jewelry, guns, clothing, trunks, etc., from $25 to $10,000. S. Van Raalte, 12 S. 4th st. 31

MONEY TO LOAN.

$25,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,000 on City and County real estate. JOHN LADY No. 305 Olive st. 31

FOR RENT—ROOMS.

11TH ST. FLAT—Most convenient flat in the city Flats corner of 11th and Lucas avs.; 2 and 3 rooms in each flat, water and water closets on each floor; wide stairs; fine yard; rent low; no car fare to pay. purches and good paved yard; rent low; no car fare to pay. KEELEY & CO., 13 703 Pine st.

12 N. FOURTH ST.—People's House, opposite Court House, rooms elegantly furnished and well ventilated, 25c to $1 per day Special rates by the week. J. Leland & Co. 18

103 S. FOURTEENTH ST.—Nicely furnished 2d story front room for two gents or married couple; terms reasonable. s13

125 S. FOURTEENTH ST.—Two nicely furnished rooms with every convenience; also hall room.

121 N. SEVENTH ST.—S. W. corner of Pine. Handsomely furnished rooms, single or en suite; gas and fire. s13

206 N. FOURTH ST.—One large furnished room for 2 or 4 gentlemen, room 10. s13

211 N. EIGHTH ST.—A furnished room with gas and fire. s13

214 N. THIRTEENTH ST.—Furnished rooms for rent. w13

226 S. TWELFTH ST.—Furnished rooms. s13

303 N. TWELFTH.—Nicely furnished front rooms, with fire and gas. s13

305 N. TWELFTH ST.—Elegantly fur. 2d-story front room, suitable for 2 ladies or gent and lady. w13

316 S. TWENTY-THIRD ST.—One large room on 1st floor (second parlor) furnished or unfurnished; suitable for two gentlemen or two ladies; reference required and given. f13

320 S. FOURTEENTH ST.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences. s13

710 CHOUTEAU AV.—Nicely furnished front hall-room, at $5 per month. s13

716 N. JEFFERSON AV.—Nicely furnished parlor, suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; $15; private family. s13

1013 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front room, southern exposure, for two gentlemen.

1122 OLIVE ST.—4 unfur. rooms en suite; office rooms, hall rooms, $6 per month; furnished rooms for gents or light housekeeping; rent $10 per month.

1124 PINE ST.—Nicely furnished room for gents or man and wife. s13

1124 OLIVE—Large unfur. 2d-story front room suitable for office or sleeping room: cheap rent. w13

1143 S. SEVENTH ST.—A small family can obtain 4 large rooms with water, hall and gas; convenient to Union Depot; in a very desirable neighborhood: $19. w13

1220 PINE ST.—A large, nicely furnished front room, on 2d floor, for young men or gentleman and wife. w13

1302 S. TENTH ST.—Between Autumn and Morrison avenues, one nicely furnished front parlor on first floor, for 1 or 2 gents. s13

1309 CARR ST.—For rent, nicely furnished back parlor, suitable for one or two gents. f13

1309 FRANKLIN AV.—Two gentlemen desiring good, pleasant, clean, comfortable and cheap front room, with sep., and every convenience, address above number. s13

1312 POPLAR ST.—Two furnished rooms, close to Union Depot, suitable for two gents or couple wishing light housekeeping. f18

1421 PINE ST.—Nicely fur. room; private family; all conveniences. w13

1422 CLARK AV.—Two rooms and kitchen on 2d floor; water and bath; large yard. w13

1513 WASHINGTON AV.—Nicely furnished front and back rooms; gas, fire and bath; suitable for two or more gents. f13

1517 CHESTNUT ST.—Four rooms furnished or unfurnished; everything new and complete; just opened; ref. given and req. s13

1605 CHESTNUT ST.—For rent, furnished front parlor suitable for a nice, quiet couple or two gentlemen. f13

1712 DOLLMAN ST.—2 or 3 unfurnished rooms second floor, with water; vicinity of Lafayette Park. f13

1713 N. TWELFTH ST.—Nice furnished rooms with good attendance, from $8 to $10 per month. w13

1723 LAFAYETTE AV.—A neatly furnished room suitable for light housekeeping. s13

1803 CARR ST.—Furnished rooms for housekeeping; no gentlemen, to residents parties; also fine basement rooms. w13

1811 CARR PLACE (or Wash).—2 desirable rooms completely fur. for light housekeeping; closets, water, gas, and all modern conveniences. s13

2002 CHESTNUT ST.—Three unfur. rooms on 2d floor; front parlor fur.; rent reasonable. w13

2014 OLIVE ST.—Two rooms for light housekeeping; bedroom furnished. w13

2026 PINE ST.—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping, $15; two furnished parlors, $25. w13

2108 GRATIOT ST.—Three rooms and finished basement. Apply 507 S. 21st st. m13

2308 EUGENIA ST.—Two 3d-story rooms, northern and southern exposure; all conveniences: choice locality; rent low. s13

2334 OLIVE ST.—Three-story stone front, desir able rooms, 2d and 3d floors: furnished or unfurnished; northern and southern exp. w13

2344 OLIVE ST.—Desirable front or back room, suitable for gents. w13

2604 WASHINGTON AV.—Two or three rooms, suitable for small families, 2d-floor, new building. s13

2626 OLIVE ST.—A handsome suite of furnished front rooms; single if so desired. f13

2704 WASH ST.—Three elegant, light, airy rooms for light housekeeping. f13

2710 N. NINTH ST.—Two elegant furnished rooms; complete for light housekeeping. s13

2712 GLASGOW AV.—Upper half stone-front, 5 rooms, marble mantels, gas, closets, water; rent $21 50. Inspect and ap. at 705 Ward st. s13

2735 MORGAN ST.—A very desirable room, southern exposure. w13

2802-6-10 CHOUTEAU AV.—Flats of 3 and 4 rooms, $11, $12 and $14. Apply 2800 Chouteau av. w13

2908 GRATIOT ST.—Two nice rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gents. Private fam., price reasonable, good board next door; ref. req. w13

3539 PAGE AV.—Desirable front room; southern exposure. f18

FOR RENT—1 large front room; also 1 hall room; fur. or unfur. at Carondelet av. w13

FOR RENT—Three rooms cor. Glasgow av. and Montgomery st; water in house; $10 25. Inquire of Lynam Bros.

THE STATE'S LOSS.

How the Fund Commissioners Threw Away $151,623 50.

Crittenden, McIntyre and Walker in the Role of Moses at the Fair.

A Fiscal Agent Who Was Forced to Make a Fortune Out of Missouri Bonds.

Two Years' History of the Refunding of the State Debt—How the Public Business Has Been Mismanaged—Figures Which Show the Folly of Trusting Important Business to Incompetent Men.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4.—Several days since Representatives Childs of Kansas City, Bond of St. Louis, and Senator Weir of St. Louis constituted themselves an investigating committee of three to inquire into the different funding bills submitted in both branches of the Legislature with a view of becoming better acquainted with the financial condition of the State, its credit, and the prices brought by its bonds. In this examination they were prompted and assisted by Messrs. Whitaker, of the firm of Matthews & Whitaker, and John Donaldson, of Donaldson & Co., both of St. Louis. One result of this investigation was the discovery of a discrepancy in the last series of bond purchases between the amount actually paid by the State for bonds and their actual selling price. The figures as furnished the gentlemen by the State Auditor show a grave state of affairs, and furnish the State fiscal agent in New York with an opportunity to display his instructions, which will doubtless be used.

For two years past the State has been buying its own bonds in New York.

Your correspondent spoke to Representative Childs this morning. He said: "I have been working on this matter for some three weeks past and, with the assistance of Messrs. Bond and Wear, have prepared a resolution bearing upon the matter, which I had intended to introduce into the House this morning, but upon inquiring I learned that it would meet with considerable opposition, and that a resolution would be made to-day to lay it on the table. For that reason I determined to wait for a few days until I had a printed statement of the whole matter prepared and laid before the members. I think everything will be ready and ripe for the introduction of the resolution when the funding bill comes up again, which will be on Saturday next."

That Queer Funding.

The motion of Mr. Childs of Kansas City, spoken of above, calling for an investigation of the accounts of the Fund Commissioners' fiscal agent, has caused a tremendous sensation in financial circles in St. Louis. The resolution of Mr. Childs states that the fiscal agents of the Commissioners have diverted $151,623 50 to their own uses, of money belonging to the State of Missouri and, after an accounting, the Attorney-General to enter suit against Kohn, Popper & Co., the fiscal agents, for the amount named, if it appears that greater amounts were charged the State for the bonds sold than the market price for each day upon which sales were made to the State of Missouri.

The whole situation is summarized in the following table, which shows each purchase of bonds made by the Fund Commissioners during the years 1883 and 1884, and which also indicates the price paid by the State of Missouri for the bonds, en bloc, the highest market price during the month in which the purchase was made, and the excess over the highest market price paid by the State in each purchase:

TABLE SHOWING THE STATE'S LOSS.

Dates of Purchases.	Bonds Purchased.	Amount at Quotations.	Amount paid by State.	Excess paid by State.
April 10, 1883	3 per cents	$ 29,150 00	$ 29,150 00	
May 8, 1883	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 12, 1883	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 10, 1883	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 14, 1883	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 11, 1883	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 9, 1883	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 13, 1883	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 11, 1883	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 8, 1884	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 12, 1884	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 11, 1884	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 8, 1884	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 13, 1884	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 10, 1884	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 8, 1884	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 12, 1884	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 9, 1884	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 14, 1884	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 11, 1884	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 9, 1884	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 13, 1885	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 10, 1885	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 10, 1885	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 14, 1885	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 12, 1885	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 9, 1885	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 14, 1885	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 11, 1885	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 8, 1885	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 13, 1885	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 10, 1885	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 8, 1885	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 12, 1886	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 9, 1886	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 9, 1886	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 13, 1886	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 11, 1886	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 8, 1886	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 13, 1886	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 10, 1886	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 14, 1886	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 12, 1886	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 9, 1886	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 14, 1886	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 11, 1887	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 8, 1887	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 8, 1887	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 12, 1887	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 10, 1887	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 14, 1887	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 12, 1887	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 9, 1887	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 13, 1887	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 11, 1887	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 8, 1887	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 13, 1887	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 10, 1888	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 14, 1888	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 13, 1888	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 10, 1888	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 8, 1888	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 12, 1888	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 10, 1888	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 14, 1888	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 11, 1888	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 9, 1888	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 13, 1888	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 11, 1888	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 8, 1889	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 12, 1889	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 11, 1889	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 8, 1889	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 13, 1889	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 10, 1889	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 8, 1889	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 12, 1889	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 9, 1889	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 14, 1889	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 11, 1889	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 9, 1889	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 13, 1890	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 10, 1890	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 10, 1890	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 14, 1890	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 12, 1890	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 9, 1890	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 14, 1890	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 11, 1890	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 8, 1890	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 13, 1890	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 10, 1890	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 8, 1890	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 12, 1891	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 9, 1891	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 9, 1891	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 13, 1891	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 11, 1891	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 8, 1891	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 13, 1891	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 10, 1891	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 14, 1891	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 12, 1891	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 9, 1891	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 14, 1891	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 11, 1892	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 8, 1892	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 8, 1892	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 12, 1892	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 10, 1892	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 14, 1892	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 12, 1892	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 9, 1892	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 13, 1892	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 11, 1892	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 8, 1892	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 13, 1892	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 10, 1893	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 14, 1893	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 13, 1893	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 10, 1893	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 8, 1893	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 12, 1893	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 10, 1893	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 14, 1893	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 11, 1893	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 9, 1893	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 13, 1893	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 11, 1893	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 8, 1894	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 12, 1894	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 11, 1894	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 8, 1894	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 13, 1894	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 10, 1894	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 8, 1894	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 12, 1894	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 9, 1894	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 14, 1894	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 11, 1894	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 9, 1894	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 13, 1895	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 10, 1895	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 10, 1895	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 14, 1895	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 12, 1895	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 9, 1895	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 14, 1895	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 11, 1895	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 8, 1895	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 13, 1895	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 10, 1895	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 8, 1895	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 12, 1896	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 9, 1896	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 9, 1896	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 13, 1896	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 11, 1896	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 8, 1896	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 13, 1896	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 10, 1896	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 14, 1896	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 12, 1896	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 9, 1896	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 14, 1896	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 11, 1897	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 8, 1897	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 8, 1897	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 12, 1897	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 10, 1897	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 14, 1897	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 12, 1897	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 9, 1897	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 13, 1897	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 11, 1897	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 8, 1897	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 13, 1897	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 10, 1898	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 14, 1898	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 13, 1898	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 10, 1898	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 8, 1898	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 12, 1898	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 10, 1898	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 14, 1898	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 11, 1898	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 9, 1898	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 13, 1898	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 11, 1898	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 8, 1899	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 12, 1899	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 11, 1899	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 8, 1899	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 13, 1899	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 10, 1899	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 8, 1899	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 12, 1899	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 9, 1899	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 14, 1899	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 11, 1899	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 9, 1899	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 13, 1900	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 10, 1900	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 10, 1900	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 14, 1900	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 12, 1900	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 9, 1900	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 14, 1900	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 11, 1900	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 8, 1900	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 13, 1900	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 10, 1900	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 8, 1900	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 12, 1901	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 9, 1901	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 9, 1901	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 13, 1901	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 11, 1901	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 8, 1901	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 13, 1901	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 10, 1901	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 14, 1901	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 12, 1901	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 9, 1901	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 14, 1901	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 11, 1902	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 8, 1902	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 8, 1902	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 12, 1902	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 10, 1902	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 14, 1902	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 12, 1902	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 9, 1902	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 13, 1902	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 11, 1902	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 8, 1902	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 13, 1902	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 10, 1903	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 14, 1903	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 13, 1903	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 10, 1903	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 8, 1903	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 12, 1903	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 10, 1903	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 14, 1903	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 11, 1903	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 9, 1903	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 13, 1903	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 11, 1903	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 8, 1904	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 12, 1904	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 11, 1904	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 8, 1904	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 13, 1904	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 10, 1904	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 8, 1904	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 12, 1904	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 9, 1904	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
October 14, 1904	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
November 11, 1904	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
December 9, 1904	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
January 13, 1905	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
February 10, 1905	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
March 10, 1905	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
April 14, 1905	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
May 12, 1905	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
June 9, 1905	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
July 14, 1905	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
August 11, 1905	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
September 8, 1905	3 per cents	29,150 00	29,150 00	
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CITY ITEMS.

SILKS are just booming, fairly and squarely booming, at D. Crawford & Co.'s. There is no competition on silks in this city worthy of the name. Just see the immense lines of black gros grain silks, black Rhadames and black Radzimers now on sale at this house, and see the regiment of smart, tidy salesmen, busy as hatters, who are constantly at work, not showing or folding up, but cutting up the huge bolts of magnificent goods.

'TIS vain to seek a powder that defies detection; but use Pozzoni's to improve the complexion.

DR. E. C. Chase,
923 Olive street. Set of teeth, $3.

PRIVATE matters skillfully treated, and medicine furnished. Dr. Dinsbeer, 814 Pine street.

DR. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles street, cures diseases of indiscretion, excesses, indulgencies. Call or write

ADVERTISE in the POST-DISPATCH if you want help of any kind—three lines for ten cents.

CITY NEWS.

Information is desired of John Kelley, aged 40, who left his home, 2725 Chouteau avenue, on Sunday last.

The concert given by the Philharmonic Quintette Club at the Pickwick Theater last night was a fine success.

Miss Gertrude A. Louis, of Iowa City, Iowa, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. Joseph Hafner, of Glasgow place.

On complaint of P. Beyerle of No. 809 St. Charles street, Wm. Robertson was arrested last night for stealing a diamond stud, valued at $50.

There will be a meeting of the committee who had in charge the Labor Demonstration on Washington's birthday at 8 o'clock this evening. The business before the meeting will be the final disposition of the surplus funds.

In order to get even with Mr. David Gould, who publishes the City Directory, and who hires non-union men to do his printing, the members of the Typographical Union have concluded not to furnish their names to the canvassers.

There will be a meeting of the local committee of the National German-American Association at the Polytechnic building to-morrow evening, to make arrangements for the next annual convention which will be held in this city in July.

The meat shop butchers held a large meeting last night at the Central Turner Hall. Several speeches endorsing the work accomplished by the Board of Inspection were made. A general discussion in regard to lard and cheap meat was then participated in by those present.

St. Mark's Academy met last night. William Lepere read a paper on "Protestant Unity," Jacob Schaefer read a selection from "Martin Chuzzlewit," and James Cain read a review of "Hume's Philosophy." After a general discussion of the subjects treated by the essayists, the Academy adjourned for two weeks.

The Galveston News of the 27th prox states that Mr. C. W Rogers, of St. Louis, vice-president of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, in company with Mr. E. C. Meacham of the E. Meacham Arms Company, of St. Louis, with their families, arrived in the city yesterday, with a private car, and took apartments at the Beach Hotel.

The Board of Police Commissioners met yesterday afternoon. The resignations of Officer Chris C. Farmer of the Second District, and Turnkey John Corcoran of the Fourth District were accepted. Special Officer Tiggeney of the Fourth District was promoted to the position of turnkey. No other business of importance was transacted.

The Missouri Bicycle Club held their annual election last night, the following officers being chosen: Louis Cuervenet, president; G. I. Jones, vice-president; Edward Sell, secretary and treasurer; C. A. Beckers, captain; C. H. Stone, first lieutenant; Hugo Greenwood, second lieutenant; George Baker, color bearer; J. H. Williamson, bugler.

Yesterday evening about 5 o'clock, Anton Pietto, a lad of 10 years and John Paulini, a companion, were drowned in a pond on Glasgow avenue, between St. Louis and Wright avenues. They were skating on the pond and the ice being rotten gave way. Several persons tried to rescue them, but their efforts were unsuccessful. Their bodies were recovered.

A Paralyzer.

The following prices paralyze competition: 750 good cassimere suits for men, sold by our competitors for $10 and $12 50; our prices this week, $5 and $7 50. 500 boys' good cassimere suits, sold by competitors for $7 and $9; our prices $4 50 and $5. 1,000 children's suits, retailed elsewhere for $3 and $4; our price $1 50 and $2 50. 50 dozen men's and boy's nobby hats, prices in hat stores, $1 and $2; our prices, 50c and $1. $1 25 percale shirts, collars attached, only 50c. Economical people will please notice that our expenses are small, our prices low, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance or money cheerfully refunded at the GLOBE, 714 and 716 Franklin av.

CHEAPER THAN GAS.

What the Month of February Showed for the New Light at the Custom House.

The month of February was utilized by the custodian of the Custom House in making a comparison between the cost of electric lighting and of gas. For December the bill for gas was $2,553, that month being taken in preference to January, as in the latter the two kinds of lights were used alternatively. The gas bill for February was but $292, which shows a saving, as regards the amount of gas consumed, of about $1,700. But such a large reduction is by no means effected, as the expenses incident to the production of electric light are really enormous. In the Custom House, which occupies a full square, there are now used 672 incandescent lights and thirty arc, which are principally confined to the illumination of the first and second floors. To take care of this plant requires the work of three men and it is already thought advisable to increase the number to five. To generate the current three tons of coal additional to the daily consumption are required, which cost $24 per day or about $700 per month. The labor of the special employes may be reduced at $300, the supplying of carbons and lamps at $200, and the oil at $80, these several sums bringing the cost of the electric per month to about $1,830. Even at this estimate, which is a liberal one, it will be seen that the new illumination saved the Government last month $400, besides furnishing a light which, in the abandonment form, makes the clerical work much more easily performed and, in the arc, greatly enhances the beauty of the building. The figures given on the consumption of gas are, of course, the correct ones, since the record of the gas meter is kept on record in the building and seldom varies any month from the bill submitted for payment At the Custom House, general satisfaction is expressed over the successful results of the first month's continuous use, and the opinion among those who have studied its cost is, that a monthly saving will be made of between $300 and $600.

Delicate Diseases

of either sex, however induced, speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Complicated and obstinate cases of blood taints, ulcers, obstructions, unnatural discharges, exhausted vitality, premature decline, nervous, mental and organic debility, varicocele, hydrocele, diseases of prostrate gland, kidneys and bladder, piles, fistula and rupture, all permanently cured. Staff of twelve expert specialists in constant attendance, constituting the most complete organization of med cal and surgical skill in America. Send history of case and address for illustrated pamphlet of particulars. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

E. D. Chamberlain's Statement.

Mr. E. D. Chamberlain, one of the principals in a scene described as taking place in the Water Rates Office yesterday, corrects several statements made in the article published. He says Mr. Mott told him that he was dismissed on account of influences brought to bear on Mayor Ewing by Mr. Hays, which he (Mott) had fought, and not on account of stood that Mr. Mott had told friends of his that it was for inefficiency he was discharged. He merely went to the office to ask about this matter and when Mr. Mott denied his former statement he intimated that he was not telling the truth. He said he did not get into the mail service through Mr. Hays' influence and also that he had been discharged from the Four Courts by the same influences as in the Water Rates Office. He asserts that he had no intention of visiting any other office.

You can keep your hair abundant and glossy and retain its youthful color with Parker's Hair Balsam. No relief for suffering females like Parker's Tonic.

Watches

In gold and silver cases at less than one-half original cost, at loan office of
Hess & Culbertson,
22 N. Fourth street.

A BANK of cheese, by mail, is being played by Mr. Dr. G. A. Humpert, of Beloit, Wis., and Mr. Theodore Ilg, of this city. The game promises to be quite interesting as both parties are equally good players.

THE PARIS CONCLAVE.

Rumors of the Secret Schemes of the Dynamiters.

Some of the Informers Doomed by the Council—James Stephens' Present Attitude—Plans for the Future.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, March 4.—A morning paper publishes the following correspondence:

PARIS, February 15.—Michael Flannery, the "agent in advance" of the dynamite and invincible conclave of the 23d of February, is not, as some papers announce, a nephew of the retired bishop of Killaloe, Michael Flannery. This ex-Irish prelate resides in Paris, but his mental state does not allow him to attend to his diocese, which is ruled by his coadjutor, Bishop Ryan. Even the title of Killaloe was taken away from Bishop Flannery a score of years ago, and Pius IX. gently removed his "candlestick" to the high sounding, but insignificant territorial church of Tiberiopolis. It is hard to say what can have possessed the conclavists to invite the namesake of their secretary, but it is probable that Gen. McAdams, like his friend, J. P. Leonard, was also convoked. The eleven delegates were willing to admit thirty resident Irishmen in Paris, whom they represent. Of course,

THE SPECTATORS HAVE NO VOTE.

James Stephens received a letter of convocation from Flannery, who being hunted by the police told the "dear and honored Captain" to reply to Michael Flannery, Voyageur de Commerce, Hotel de Grand Cerf, St. Ouen, Lamnoine, a pretty village about thirty miles distant from Paris. Stephens expressed a wish to see Flannery, saying that he had only heard of him. Flannery has been tracked about by all the English detectives. As usual, however, they have discovered nothing, not even the place of meeting, two spacious apartments in the residence of a well known Nationalist. Of course, no reporter will be admitted into the conclave except Eugene Davis, who may be permitted to give some of the resolutions. The Paris dynamiters are furious against McCafferty because of his cablegram to Mr. Labouchere of the Truth, denouncing the conclavers as murderers. It will go hard with two informers if all one hears at the door of this precious conclave be true. McDermott is singed out for removal and

HIS CONDEMNATION WILL BE RENEWED.

On this subject the invincible and dynamite delegates are not reticent, and they declare their object in admitting Irishmen is to strike terror into the hearts of would-be treacherous fellow-countrymen, of whom they say there are many. Stuart Stephens, an ex-consular of the Congo, is also to have a hot time of it. The invincibles positively assert that they have obtained, by subterfuge, from Mr. Oliver, S. P. for Galway City, sufficient to prove that Stephens is an informer who was dismissed from the Dublin detective contingent for incapacity. Apart from the Monger Bourdier Agency, of which so much has been said, the British police intend to open an office in Paris, which will be in direct communication with the Prefecture of Police. Some chance of leaving the track of detectives may thus be found and the effect of the resolution passed at the conclave must be to pursue the dynamite system more relentlessly, with a few improvements of a scientific nature. The so-called torpedo contractors are

WRETCHED AMATEURS,

and the destruction of the British fleet and British seaports by aerial warfare, is an assembly. The invincibles will bear down all opposition, and they are jealous of the scientific portion of their party. After the conclave the usual "transfers" will be made. Men of the section living in Gallas ow will be shifted to London, Havre and Bordeaux. Havre is the counter of the leadership of the invincibles for the present. The recent search for dynamite in Donovan's house in the Rue Daupbine revealed nothing, but a casual visit to the sitting-room of the seditious ship chandler always reveals the presence of a crowd of Russians who can have no commercial interest in the French seaport. The most remarkable feature of the gathering is the letter of adhesion sent to Flannery by

A GROUP OF STUDENTS

of the Irish College, in this document they say that they abhor murder, but have yet to learn that insurrection is not sometimes a praiseworthy act. This "round-robin" would, of course, mean expulsion, if discovered, for the rector and professors are strong "Unionists." Even Archbishop Croke is said to have received here with fear and trembling. Another interesting point of the conclave is the presence in Paris of "Rasa," the dynamitress, who seems to represent the woman's right claimant of the movement.

"MARY STUART."

Mme. Ristori's Impersonation of the Unfortunate Queen of Scots.

There was a peculiar appropriation in the presentation of "Mary Stuart" by Mme. Ristori last night, because the play is the complement of "Queen Elizabeth." In the latter the English queen's life and death furnish the theme, and Mary is only a counter to set off and bring out some of the phases of the principal character, while in the former the Scottish queen is the heroine, and Elizabeth the counter. In "Mary Stuart," however, a much more prominent part is given Elizabeth than is given the Stuart in the other drama. There is really room for two stars in it, and as presented last night, it was an extremely top-sided and unevenly-balanced performance. It required two Ristoris rather than one, and, in consequence, the performance as a whole was a disappointment and dragged painfully at times, in half of the play Elizabeth was the prominent figure and in the other half Mary Stuart had the leadership. The changes in the two plays are totally different, and the ability to successfully present both is proof of an artiste's versatility.

* * *

The play of "Mary Stuart" is even less popular than "Queen Elizabeth," the entire interest, almost, being confined to a depiction of the sufferings of the Scottish queen, everything bending to the final catastrophe of her death, which is foreshadowed from the beginning. There is, therefore, very little interest in the development of the plot, and the anguish of one woman who is gradually brought to the point of a horrible death is scarcely sufficient to maintain a lively attention to the play, especially when this character is on the stage only half of the time, no matter how well her distress may be portrayed. More than this, there is little opportunity for the display of dramatic intensity and power in the role, much of the suffering being of a quiet and rather passive nature. There were only two striking dramatic situations—the meeting of the queens in Fotheringay Woods and the death of Mary. To present the play in such a manner as to sustain the interest throughout would require, as I have said, two great artistes and a fine cast in every particular. As presented last night there was a weary waiting through endless fine speeches, indifferently delivered, to be rewarded only now and then by flashes of fine dramatic art. Mrs. Augusta Foster was utterly inadequate to the role of Queen Elizabeth. Her method is forced and her see-saw declamation was positively unpleasant. She is without inherent power, and substituted a profusion of action and a loud physical force of tone for intensity and true dramatic force. She positively ranted at times, and owing to her emphasized words in a high pitched voice with was almost unbearable in its unvarying monotony. Nevertheless, in the strongest scene of the role which was nearly ruined, she received a recall from the house.

* * *

Mme. Ristori was laboring under disadvantages. Her age which was no disability in "Elizabeth," was much against her in "Mary Stuart." Our idea of the Queen of Scots is that of a beautiful and fascinating woman in whom the charms of youth and marvelous loveliness were presented to the day of her death. This is expected not only from the historical impression of the character, but it is made an element in the action of the drama. The evidence of age is, therefore, lily associated with the role, and detracts from its completeness. Leaving out of consideration these disabilities, which have really nothing to do with Ristori's art, there is nothing but praise for her treatment of her subject. The sufferings of the proud, but humiliated and despairing queen were skillfully depicted and whenever opportunity was afforded, her flashes of power were genuine and vigorous. The struggle with her pride and sense of injury in the meeting of the two queens and her outburst under the stinging contempt of Elizabeth into indignation and scorn which drives her rival from the field, conquered and shamed, was a magnificent touch of dramatic art. Mme. Ristori was also equal to the demands of the death scene. Imagination, grief and yet submission to the degree of the Almighty were admirably delineated. An especially artistic piece of acting, which proclaimed the real artiste, was the expression of religious ecstacy in her face when she has finished her worldly affairs and had confessed her sins in preparation for the axe. "Ristori" is a wonderful mistress of facial expression, and her mobile features are made to speak volumes of emotion.

* * *

Miss Marion Clifton, as the nurse, displayed considerable strength which was only marred by a too loud exhibition of grief on several occasions. It seems almost impossible for actors and actresses to learn that suppression is always stronger than expression, and that only the rarest situations demand shrieks. Mr. Edmund Tearle as Leicester, Mr. Harry Langdon as Shrewsbury, Mr. John Lane as Burleigh, and Mr. Ivan Shirley as Mortimer, were for the most part satisfactory.

* * *

"Mary Stuart," as given, will hardly bear a second repetition, and it would be a wise act on the part of the management to substitute "Elizabeth" or some other play for Friday night's performance. To-night Mme. Ristori will appear in Giocometti's historical drama of "Marie Antoinette." The audiences for the two performances of Monday and last night have been light.

Diamonds
In studs, rings, lacepins, collar buttons, etc., at less than one-half original cost, at loan office of
HESS & CULBERTSON,
22 N. Fourth street.

THE POOR.

A Sad Case of Destitution—Donations Received To-Day.

Patrolman Griffith of the Central Police District to-day reported a case of destitution which is particularly sad. In company with Sergeant Kiely the case was investigated to-day. The family, consisting of husband and wife named Galliant, are living with seven children, at No. 721 Chestnut street. The family is living in one room at this number. Galliant is a sign painter by trade and came here from Mississippi last fall, since which time he has only earned $4 at his trade. One by one the articles of furniture have been taken to the pawn-shop to raise money for bread until the room is left bare. The little ones have not enough clothing to keep them warm. To-day when the officer visited the place he found the three little children naked and cuddled up in bed, while the mother washed their clothing. Though poor, the family is cleanly and is endorsed by the officers as very worthy.

The police received the following donations yesterday: From Mrs. Wittmar, $5; from an unknown gentleman, $5; from Mr. Bobbering, vegetables; from G. P. Hoffman, a lot of fresh meat; from Robert McShane, a lamp which was raffled together with $20 and the proceeds of the raffle.

Ninety-six females were supplied with soup yesterday at Mrs. Blow's soup house, Carondelet.

FILTH AND NEGLECT.

The Condition of the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton.

Serious Charges Made by Miss Ella C. Nash, a Former Attendant—Patients Ill Treated, Poorly Fed and Miserably Clothed.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 4.—Senator Gideon presented a communication from Miss Ella C. Nash of Springfield, a former employe of Lunatic Asylum No. 1, portraying the condition of the management of Lunatic Asylum No. 1 at Fulton. After giving unexceptionable references Miss Nash proceeds to make the following charges: First, the food very badly cooked and monotonous in kind. For breakfast the year round the patients have light bread and slop hash, with perhaps half dozen times scrambled eggs, and two or three times sausage or ham for dinner. They have meat and vegetables, but the latter are miserably cooked. The supper consists of bread, butter and molasses. Tea and coffee are furnished three times a day, but they often have them to take food they cannot eat. On another hall where I was a few days, my patient there told me that when she went on the hall two weeks previous, it was

HEART RENDING

to see the wistful look of the sick patients, cast on messes that had been set before them to eat. She also encountered opposition and enmity from two old attendants; also the supervisors, in her efforts to get something fit for sick patients to eat, and to rectify things in other matters. Third, general oversight as to whether the patient's clothing or the bed covering were clean; and fourth, neglect of patients with regard to warmth and decent cleanliness of underclothing.

"When I went on duty in cold weather of November, 1883," says Miss Nash, "I found the patients very unsufficiently provided with clothing for warmth and decency, and it had been a common thing for them to be thus unprovided.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Various Topics of Interest in the Town Across the Bridge.

The meeting of the City Council which was to have been held this morning did not take place, a quorum not being present. A meeting will probably be held to-morrow.

There will be meetings held to-night at all the Democratic club rooms. Speeches will be made, and a display of fire-works given in celebration of President Cleveland's inauguration.

Joe Clark, the who tried to sell a bogus ring in Saea's saloon on Monday night, was released this morning.

Mr. Hamilton, the superintendent of the Whittaker por. pack ng estab ishment, went before the Grand Jury yesterday and laid the cases of Wheatley and Georges, the ham thieves, before that body for the purpose of having them indicted.

A man named Smith, who represented himself as a signal service officer, came to Sheehan's boarding-house in the First Ward about a week ago, and engaged the best room in the house. Yesterday morning he borrowed $5 from the proprietor, promising to pay both the loan and his board bill when he returned from the bank. He never returned.

Notary Tusler made out quite a number of quarterly government pension papers to-day for widows and disabled soldiers.

A team attached to a wagon on which was a large tank of tar, got stalled in front of the Harrison and Letter guards headquarters on Missouri avenue last night, and when the driver, had given up all hope of ever being able to extricate his wagon from the mire, had unhitched his team and taken them to a neighboring stable, some miscreant opened the faucet and let the tar run all over the street.

Michael Kane, C. Deveault and Jim Maloney were arrested last night for being drunk and disturbing the peace, and were all assessed the usual fine this morning by Squire Dragoo.

At a recent meeting of the Board of County Supervisors the Committee on Township Elections reported that polls would be held in East St. Louis at the following named places; In the First Ward, at Con. Buckley's grocery store; in the Second Ward, at the City Hall; in the Third Ward, at Mrs. G. Stack's building on Fourth street and Dyke avenue; in the Fourth Ward, at McCullough's shoe store on Collinsville avenue, and in Brooklyn at the village school house.

Pure Water.
Absolutely pure water can be obtained by the use of Stevens' Filter. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY,
Sole Agents.

Criminal Chips.

Yesterday afternoon $63 was stolen from the till of John Murray's grocery, No. 2620 Franklin avenue. The disappearance of George Thomas, a salesman employed at the store for five months, directed suspicion against him. He is 33 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of heavy build, has auburn hair, dark blue eyes, and a light mustache.

A promenading thief picked up and carried off a sixty-pound box of soap yesterday from in front of Charles Waltgen's grocery store, No. 2634 Franklin avenue.

Adam Ofeustein's saloon, near the six-mile house on Easton avenue, was entered last night by a thief, who carried off a revolver, some spoons, and a lot of tobacco, leaving in exchange a brace, two bits and a chisel, with which he had effected an entrance.

The police are looking for a man, 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, weight 153 pounds, wears a light-colored sack coat, a black stiff hat, and light striped pants. The man stole a box of lemon extract from Marsh Adams, 203 N. Sixth street, and attempted to sell it to Wm. J. Kinsella & Co., 513 and 512 N. Second street.

Clocks
In prices from $1 30 to $50. Come and see them.
Hess & Culbertson,
22 N. Fourth street.

"IN THE SALOON."

How Aimee Met a Caller and What She Said to Him.

A Philosophical Disquisition on Slangs—Has Aimee an Accent?—How Her Mother Tongue Strikes a French Woman After She Has Been in Texas.

Ma mere est en Paris
Et mon pere est en Versailles
Et moi, je suis ici
Pour l'amour, l'amour, l'amour, par tous les jours.

Aimee is in the city with all of her costumes, with all of her charming hosiery, and, to crown everything, with as odd an assortment of broken English as ever tickled the ear of an auditor. A POST-DISPATCH reporter sent his card up to the lady yesterday, and was shortly afterwards told by a horrified bell-boy that the lady said "she would meet him in the saloon." With a view to putting everything right in the juvenile mind, the reporter explained to the youth that "saloon" was the French for the "Sweet By-and-by," whereupon the young man apologized and got him gone. Going up to the "saloon" the reporter saw a very pretty little lady sitting on her foot in an arm chair by the window, gazing pensively at the cigar factory across the way. A kittenish little body she was, with a dimpled chin, cheeks confected of rose leaves and that sort of thing. Said the scribe, "Je suis charme de vous voir. Mademoiselle," and then as she seemed rather surprised, "bien sur c'est la diva?" She seemed still more surprised. "Je ne me trompe pas, tous le monde sait les beaux yeux d'Aimee." The situation was becoming strained, when another lady entered the room, whom, inasmuch as she held his card in her hand, the writer identified as his quarry. Imagine eyes brun and tendre, a cheek soft comme velours, and a form at that golden mean between embonpoint and maigre—as they say in Paris, "pas trop forme, mais exactement forme assez," and you have Aimee.

The reader may readily believe that Aimee and the reporter fraternized at once, she said that it was a genuine pleasure for her to hear her own soft mother tongue again, and she remarked that it was so long since she had a chance to talk to a civilized person that French sounded queer and unnatural to her.

"Yes," said she, "j'ai ete en Texas, c'est un pays affreuse, but I will nefair go dhere no more, pas si bete. Tank of it, we was in a train when a conductor was kill by the robbers, we was have all sort of adventure, bridges burn, boats, slice in the mud, we has to wade through as paludes—the swamps. Nefair I go to Texas agin. It is too moche of what you call ze funnaye beesness in Texas. "N'est pas?" And Aimee smiled radiante at having achieved what she described as "a slang." "Isat is a slang," said she. "J'adore les slangs," for the French are havey argot, but zat is low, vulgaire; the slangs are recherche. In short, English, and I find ze best English is what you call "slang." Par example: In French wen a man cannot pay ze little bill, we say he 'ave disappointed ze greedy man; maise en Amerique we say to 'im 'ave given him ze flingaire. The language is full of picture."

"How long have you been studying English?"

"Since September. I learn him hard. The English language," said Aimee becoming philosophical, "is not easy. You read English, it is one language, you speak him, it is other language. I cannot but give the French accent. You notice him doubtless?"

"Why, no?"

"My accent."

"Certainly not. I am astonished at the entire absense of accent. Of course there is a great deal of English which you have not mastered, but what you do know is entirely free from accent," continued the scribe, taxing up a more refinished position under cover of the irrefutable logic of the last clause, "nothing can be more than English with a French accent."

"Yes, French with a English accent—"

"Thank you. If one understands English right well and pays close attention when a person is speaking it with a French accent, one can generally take out what the person is trying to say. Don't you see, and you must admit that that has its advantages. And besides broken English, when the breaking is carefully done by a pretty woman—I am advocating this as a general proposition—is much more pleasing to the ear than the most precise pronunciation, if the pronouncer be uninteresting or ugly."

Aimee seemed to be much struck by this observation, and she asked the reporter to repeat it. He did so, and then at her request wrote it out, so that she could go over it again at her leisure. After which, bidding the lady bon soir, the reporter took up his chapeau and made his exit L. U. E.

THE best wedding gift is an etching or engraving artistically framed at Redheffer & Koch, 1000 Olive street, the leading art dealers.

OBITUARY.

Death of Governor Marmaduke's Sister, Mrs. Sarah Yerby, at Marshall, Mo.

By Telegraph to the Post-Dispatch.

MARSHALL, Mo., March 4.—Mrs. Sarah Yerby, aged 56 years, daughter of Governor M. M. Marmaduke, and sister of the present Governor of Missouri, died at her home in this city at 8 o'clock last evening, after being confined to her room for the past two years with cancer. She was surrounded by near relatives, except the Governor, who has been confined by illness. Her remains will be interred to-morrow at the Sappington Cemetery. Leslie Marmaduke is still seriously ill at Sweet Springs, and although his mother died three weeks since he is still unaware of it, his physicians thinking the shock would be too great for him.

THE excitement at the Star Rink is on the increase. One of the largest houses of the season was present last evening.

Small Fire.

Fire was discovered about 6 o'clock this morning in a kitchen in rear of John Reifess' meat shop, southwest corner of Sixth and Wash streets. Officers Churcia and St. John extinguished the blaze, which was caused by a defective flue. Damage about $100.

BOYNTON and Gentry close their engagement at the Star Rink to-night.

Accidentally Crushed.

While unloading some lumber yesterday at the Missouri Pacific machine shops, John Seigel had his foot crushed by a piece of timber falling on him. He was removed to the City Hospital. Seigel boards at Joab street and Chouteau avenue.

SOCIETY folks are in raptures with the Star Rink. Nineteenth and Pine streets.

NORTH ST. LOUIS.

The lumber trade is enjoying a revival which almost reaches the proportions of a boom. One dealer displayed orders for material to be used in the construction of twenty-five dwellings in the northern part of the city.

Catherine Maria Biermann, wife of Gottlieb Biermann, proprietor of the Union Box Factory, Fifteenth and Mulanphy, died yesterday, aged 59 years. The funeral takes place at 3 p. m., to-morrow, from the family residence, No. 2287 St. Louis avenue.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle.
Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.)
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Washington City, D. C., Mar. 4, 1885.
—"Famous," St. Louis, Mo. The Dress Suit I ordered from your establishment a few days ago, on recommendation of friend Dan Manning, has arrived per U. S. Express, the fit being perfect and the style and material elegant in the extreme. Will wear it at the inauguration ceremonies to-day. In my first message to Congress will recommend that "Famous" Shoe and Clothing Company of St. Louis, Mo., be appointed clothiers and outfitters for the citizens of this glorious Republic. When does your spring opening occur? Cabinet and myself wish to attend. Don't fail to let me know. Yours, well suited,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
President U. S. A.

20 Years of Agony
Ended. The Cuticura Remedies Triumphant.

I HAVE been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s psoriasis, and others leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended, until a year ago this winter I covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on which I rested, and I then half as large as the envelope containing this letter.

In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything almost that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit, and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. —— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs, feet badly swollen, toe-nails fell off, finger-nails dead and hard as bone, hair dead, dry, and lifeless as old straw—oh, my God! how I did suffer.

My sister had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She would say to me, "Why don't you will try Cuticura." Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief—stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, commenced by taking one tablespoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat, used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura Ointment to affected parts. Returned to my home in just six weeks from time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.
HIRAM E. CARPENTER,
Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y.

Sworn to before me this nineteenth day of January, 1885.
A. M. LEFFINGWELL,
Justice of the Peace.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures, externally, clear the complexion, cleanse the skin and scalp and purify the blood of every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, Mercurial and Cancerous Humors and Skin Tortures when physicians, hospitals and all other means fail. Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

BEAUTY'S BATH. The CUTICURA MEDICINAL and TOILET SOAP.

NO POISON
IN THE PASTRY
IF

ARE USED.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor Cakes, Creams, Puddings, &c., as delicately and naturally as the fruit from which they are made.
FOR STRENGTH AND TRUE FRUIT FLAVOR THEY STAND ALONE.
PREPARED BY THE
Price Baking Powder Co.,
Chicago, Ill. St. Louis, Mo.
MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
—AND—
Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems,
Best Dry Hop Yeast.
FOR SALE BY GROCERS.
WE MAKE BUT ONE QUALITY.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
GERMAN
Sweet Chocolate.
The most popular sweet Chocolate in the market. It is nutritious and palatable; a particular favorite with children, and a most excellent article for family use.
The genuine is stamped S. German, Dorchester, Mass. Beware of imitations.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

ON TIME!

Grover Cleveland, the twenty-second President of the United States, presents his card to Uncle Sam, who always welcomes the man sent by the majority to care for his affairs.

Although the old gentleman is peculiar in dress and brusque in manner, he is kindly of heart, and, above all, insists upon SQUARE DEALING.

We learned that lesson at the start, and have enforced it ever since.

We still continue to SELL GOOD GOODS WITHOUT PROFIT. Why? We have led you to expect LOW PRICES.

We are selling many things lower than we ought, for no other reason than to keep up to your expectation. Some we can't sell lower than usual, but whatever we can is put this rule now at our house.

Low Prices on Overcoats.
Low Prices on Suits.
Low Prices on Boys' Clothing.
Low Prices on Children's Clothing.
Low Prices on Trousers.
Low Prices on Spring Top Coats.
Low Prices on Furnishing.
Low Prices on all our goods.

We've got the goods—Honest Goods only. We're selling them lower than ever before. We want your trade because we ought to have it, and are paying roundly to get you so. We won't have to advertise after a while, for people are finding it worth their while to come or send to us for their wants.

But, Here's to our new President! May he live long guide the country safely and stimulate Trade—especially may he stimulate TRADE.

F. W. HUMPHREY & CO.,
The Pioneer American Clothiers of Broadway.

The J. M. Ward Furniture, Stove and Carpet Co.
1111, 1113 and 1115 Franklin Avenue.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS!
On WEEKLY or MONTHLY PAYMENTS, at Lowest Cash Prices. Call and be convinced. Open every evening until 9 o'clock.

THE-WONDERFUL
5, 10 and 25c RETAIL STORE,
417 WASHINGTON AVENUE,
Open THURSDAY, MARCH 5th, with Everything You Want,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD!
COME EARLY. IT WILL PAY YOU.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TRUSTEE'S SALES.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REALESTATE—Whereas Sarah A. Logan (a widow), by her certain deed of trust, dated the 17th day of January, 1874, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the then County, now City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in book 487, page 487, conveyed to the undersigned and Frederick Hill as trustees, the following described real estate, situated in the County (now City) of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit:

First: Lots numbered 117 and 118 in John C. Ivory's subdivision of block number 71 of survey number three of the commons of Carondelet, north of the River des Peres, and in block number 3217 of the City of St. Louis, said lots having an aggregate front of fifty feet on the western line of the new County road (now Kingshighway Avenue) as designated in the plat of said subdivision and with that width running westwardly for depth to the eastern line of the old County Road, as shown on said plat.

Second: Lots numbered five and six in said Ivory's subdivision of block No. 80 of said survey. No. 3 of said commons and in block No. 3231 of the City of St. Louis, said lots having an aggregate front of fifty feet on the eastern line of Main street (now Broadway) by a depth with the same width of 158 feet 6 inches to an alley, which conveyance so made to the undersigned, and Frederick Hill was made in trust to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, whereas the principal note in said deed of trust described has matured and remains unpaid, and said Frederick Hill has not accepted said trust and refuses to act in the premises in executing said trust. Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, public notice is hereby given that the undersigned sole acting trustee named in said deed of trust, will, as public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 5 p. m., on

THURSDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MARCH, 1885,

sell the real estate so conveyed to satisfy said note and the costs of this trust.

MICHAEL HAMMEL, Trustee.

TRUSTEES SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Where as Gustave Wendlandt (single) by his certain deed of trust dated the 16th day of September, 1875, and recorded in the Office of the Recorder of Deeds for the then County now City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, in book 484 page 162, did convey to the undersigned and Frederick Hill as trustees, the following described real estate situated in the County of St. Louis (now City of St. Louis) State of Missouri to-wit: Lot number nine (9) of the subdivision of the northern half of block number sixty-seven in Eiler's survey of the former City of Carondelet, now known as block No. 3076 of the City of St. Louis, said lot No. 9 contains a front of 25 feet on the west line of Second street, (now Pennsylvania avenue) and running westwardly of equal width, 137 feet and 6 inches in depth to an alley bounded north by lot No. 8 owned or claimed by A. Rutherford, south by lot No. 10 owned or claimed by Charles E. Ilsley, east by Second street (now Pennsylvania avenue) and west by an alley being the same lot of ground which said Gustave Wendlandt acquired of Th. M. Taylor and wife by deed dated the 24th day of May, 1870, and recorded in the Recorder of Deeds for the then County, (now City of St. Louis) and State of Missouri, in book 337, page 81, which conveyance so made to the undersigned and said Frederick Hill, was made in trust to secure the payment of certain notes therein described; and whereas, the principal note in said deed of trust described has matured and remains unpaid, and said Frederick Hill has not accepted said trust and refuses to act as co-trustee in executing said trust; now therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, public notice is hereby given that the undersigned sole acting trustee named in said